# International Herald Tribune

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# Arabs Meet, Seeking a Reply to 3 No's

By Douglas Jehl
*New York Times Service*

CAIRO — It was nearly three decades ago that Arab leaders meeting in the Sudan after the 1967 war with Israel took a stand known as the three no's — "no recognition, no negotiation, no peace." Such starkness seems like ancient history now.

As their successors prepare to gather for the first time in six years, it is three no's from Israel's new leader that have inspired the Arabs to try again to speak with one voice.

By saying no to ceding the Golan Heights to Syria, no to a Palestinian state and no to halting Israeli settlement in the West Bank and Gaza, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is seen across the Arab world as having begun to walk away from an established path toward peace.

Yet there is no common view about how to nudge Mr. Netanyahu toward a yes. And as 21 presidents, princes and other Arab leaders meet in Cairo this weekend, their debates over how best to proceed are bound to be riven by rivalries.

Just by bringing the parties together, Egypt, the driving force behind the conference, has partly bridged the divide between skeptics, like Syria, which have not yet reached agreements with Israel, and others, like Jordan, which appear comfortable in a separate peace. But with the United States and Israel counseling against overreaction and with Syria and Lebanon urging their neighbors to reconsider their ties to Israel, the difficulty in striking a balance has been apparent even in the remarks of such officials as Osama Baz, a top adviser to President Hosni Mubarak.

"Our strategy is not based on the stick," Mr. Baz said in an interview. "We're not using this as a threat, but it's a prediction: If they take a defiant attitude, it will be difficult for any Arab government to convince its people to warm up to Israel. And if peace ne-

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Agence France-Presse

**Esmat Abdel-Meguid, secretary-general of the Arab League, right, welcoming President Elias Hrawi of Lebanon in Cairo on Friday as he arrived for Arab summit talks seeking a common voice to respond to Israel. Watching them, at left, is President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.**

# Britain and EU End Beef Dispute At Florence Talks

## *London Drops Obstructionism, But Wins No Exports Timetable*

By Tom Buerkle
*International Herald Tribune*

FLORENCE — Bowing to the overwhelming arithmetic of 14 against 1, Britain on Friday accepted a settlement of the three-month beef dispute with its European Union partners and agreed to stop obstructing the bloc's business.

The compromise, reached at the opening session of a two-day summit meeting of EU leaders, brought to an end one of the Union's worst political crises in 30 years. Over the last month, the government of Prime Minister John Major took the unprecedented action of blocking nearly 100 actions or pieces of legislation in its drive to lift the EU ban on exports of British beef.

Mr. Major immediately signaled that he would endorse a set of rules to strengthen the crime-fighting powers of Europe's fledgling police agency, Europol. The agreement, which Britain had held up for the past year because of an arcane dispute over the role of the European Court of Justice vis-à-vis national courts, had been a prime goal of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and other Continental leaders.

The compromise also enabled the EU leaders to get down to their main business, including discussion of a so-called confidence pact among governments, business and unions to combat unemployment and efforts to jump start negotiations on internal reform to enable the Union to enlarge into Eastern Europe.

But it was a bittersweet settlement for Mr. Major, offering him no guarantee or timetable for the lifting of the ban on British beef exports while leaving deep political scars that could worsen Britain's relations with its 14 EU partners.

"Britain will pay a very high price for this," Prime Minister Goran Persson of Sweden said before the meeting, voicing the frustration of many of his colleagues at London's obstruction tactics. "Things like this will be remembered."

[Mr. Major said he was "extremely pleased" with the outcome, Reuters reported. "We have got a satisfactory agreement much earlier, I think, than otherwise we would have done. I would expect to start to get the ban lifted in the autumn."]

The agreement reached Friday was "not a question of raising the embargo, either partially or totally," said Catherine Colonna, spokeswoman for President Jacques Chirac of France. "It's just a matter of measures to eradicate the disease and restore consumer confidence."

The Union imposed the export ban on March 27 after London announced there was a possible link between bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or "mad cow" disease, and the fatal human brain condition Creutzfeld-Jakob disease.

EU officials also flatly rejected an assertion by the British foreign secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, that the pact could pave the way for Britain to resume exports to such non-EU countries as South Africa before the rest of the Union.

"The bottom line is we're not going to export infected beef to anybody," an EU official said. "What would that do

See BEEF, Page 7

### The Bare Bones Of 'Mad Cow' Pact

*Reuters*

*Britain has promised to:*

- Slaughter about 120,000 cattle most at risk for "mad cow" disease born since 1989.
- Effectively identify and record the movements of animals.
- Pass laws to remove meat and bone meal from feed mills and farms.
- Ensure that animals older than 30 months be destroyed at the end of their working lives.
- Improve methods for removing high-risk material from animal carcasses.
- Report progress every two weeks to the European Commission.
- End its policy of noncooperation with EU business.

*In return, Europe's ban on the export of British beef will be lifted in phases:*

- Meat from herds certified as having no history of mad cow disease and no exposure to infected feed.
- Embryos.
- Animals born after a date yet to be decided and their meat.
- Meat from animals aged under 30 months.
- In the long run, meat from animals over 30 months.

# Chemical Risk Seen in 1991 U.S. Attack on Iraq

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — American troops destroyed an Iraqi ammunition depot in March 1991 that contained rockets armed with chemical agents and may have been exposed to the chemicals, the Pentagon said Friday.

"It now appears one of the destroyed bunkers contained chemical weapons," said a Pentagon spokesman, Ken Bacon.

He said that the soldiers who destroyed the bunker at the Kamisiyah depot in southern Iraq were members of an engineering battalion, but that they were unaware the rockets contained chemical weapons. They were three miles from the site when the bunker was detonated in an operation after the Gulf War.

Mr. Bacon said the Pentagon was reviewing health records from soldiers who served during the Gulf War to determine whether the soldiers who blew up the depot had distinctive clinical problems.

In the past, the U.S. government has insisted that Gulf War veterans were not likely to have been exposed to harmful materials. It still contends it has found no evidence that Iraq used any of its arsenal of chemical and biological weapons.

So far, almost 9,000 veterans have filed disability claims with the Department of Veterans' Affairs for illnesses they maintain are related to the conflict.

Veterans affairs and Pentagon officials have said they have yet to find any single cause for the illnesses — including neurological, respiratory and skin problems — that are known collectively as "Gulf War syndrome."

The U.S. Army's top doctor said in May that in his opinion — a view not officially shared by the government at that time — it should be presumed that some Americans were exposed to chemicals in the war, given the thousands of unexplained illnesses and evidence from other countries of biological agents in the region.

Major General Ronald Blanck, commander of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, said that while scientists have not yet been able to link chemicals to the various illnesses, "clearly there is some evidence of low-level exposure."

Michel Spingler/The Associated Press

**A cow wandering in Lille, northern France. Breeders across the nation gathered to complain about the depressed market for beef. Page 7.**

# *U.K. Probes Airline Pact as Merger*

By Erik Ipsen
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The proposed alliance between British Airways and American Airlines hit its first significant hurdle Friday, just 10 days after the deal was announced, as British antitrust authorities said they would investigate the pact because they considered it to be a merger under British law.

Britain could either block the deal or force the two carriers to hand over certain flights to their competitors.

British Airways executives and analysts expressed surprise at the possible definition of the alliance as a merger.

"There will be no exchange of assets or equity and both carriers will maintain complete independence," said Dave Wilson, a spokesman for British Airways.

The two airlines said last week that they planned to create the world's largest air route network in a multiyear cooperation pact to begin in April 1997. BA and American plan to coordinate their trans-Atlantic schedules, merge their frequent flyer programs and share codes, which would allow them to sell tickets on each other's flights.

While Mr. Wilson said the airline "welcomed" the investigation and pledged full cooperation with the Office of Fair Trading, which is undertaking it, he also insisted that the alliance would get a clean bill of health. "The important issue is whether it is anti-competitive, and it is not," he said.

Analysts agreed. "At the end of the day I would be very surprised if au-

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## AGENDA

### U.S. Checking Sale of Missiles

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States said Friday it was investigating reports that North Korea recently supplied advanced Scud missile materials to Egypt.

The State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said the United States took such reports seriously. "We'll look into this," he said.

He was responding to an article in The Washington Times based on a CIA report. The newspaper said that, as a result of seven North Korean shipments in March and April, Egypt could soon begin producing short-range missiles.

Mr. Burns said he could not confirm the report and did not know if the United States had discussed the issue with Egypt. He said U.S. officials had not determined if there had been a violation of U.S. anti-proliferation laws that require imposition of sanctions.


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| Dow Jones | Trib Index |
|---|---|
| Up 45.80 | Up 0.20% |
| 5705.23 | 137.97 |

**The Dollar**

| New York | Fri. close | previous close |
|---|---|---|
| DM | 1.5341 | 1.5218 |
| Pound | 1.5363 | 1.544 |
| Yen | 109.115 | 107.975 |
| FF | 5.2005 | 5.1595 |

**Newsstand Prices**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andorra | 16.00 FF | Lebanon | LL 3,000 |
| Antilles | 12.50 FF | Morocco | 14 Dh |
| Cameroon | 1,600 CFA | Qatar | 10.00 Rials |
| Egypt | E£ 5 | Réunion | 12.50 FF |
| France | 10.00 FF | Saudi Arabia | 10.00 R. |
| Gabon | 1100 CFA | Senegal | 1,100 CFA |
| Greece | 350 Dr. | Spain | 225 PTAS |
| Italy | 2,800 Lire | Tunisia | 1,250 Din |
| Ivory Coast | 1,250 CFA | U.A.E. | 10.00 Dirh |
| Jordan | 1,250 JD | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) | $1.20 |

# Suharto's Tough-Talking Foe

## *Sukarno's Daughter Tests a 30-Year Grip on Power*

By Seth Mydans
*New York Times Service*

JAKARTA — By the standards of Indonesian politics, the threat by the nation's leading opposition figure was shockingly blunt: "If we wanted to, we could bring millions of people into the streets of every major city and town in the country, but we have decided not to do this at this time."

The words belonged to Megawati Sukarnoputri, 49, the daughter of the nation's first president, Sukarno, who led the country for two decades. In the coming elections, she is likely to challenge President Suharto, the man who deposed her father 30 years ago and has been in power since.

This week, with the political temperature rising quickly, there were demonstrators in the streets of central Jakarta. There were not millions, but an estimated 5,000 marchers Thursday in red shirts with a banner reading, "Megawati for President of Indonesia." About 2,000 marched on Friday.

Demonstrators carried portraits of both Ms. Megawati and her father. They were protesting an attempt to kindle a revolt within her Indonesian Democratic party.

The events were a signal that a political struggle has begun as this rapidly changing nation prepares for parliamentary elections next year and presidential elections in 1998.

After 30 years of virtually uncontested rule, Mr. Suharto may face a real opponent for the first time in seven elections — if he decides to run again. Few political analysts, however, have any doubt that he would win if he did run.

See INDONESIA, Page 7

# *Wrote a Hit Movie? Fabulous*

## But Don't Expect a Fair Shake From Hollywood, Suit Says

By Sharon Waxman
*Washington Post Service*

LOS ANGELES — Does Hollywood cook the books?

For decades, the movie studios have been keeping two sets of records. One is for Wall Street analysts, the other for the poor schlemiels whose movie contracts promise them a share of the "net profits."

Except that there rarely are any net profits.

This system is so old that when the producer David O. Selznick struck a deal with MGM in 1938 to make "Gone With the Wind," his contract specified that the studio not use its creative accounting methods to figure his take of the profits. This week his family sued Turner Entertainment, which now owns the film along with Mr. Selznick's heirs, claiming that Turner did exactly that in figuring profits from the film in recent years.

Seeking unspecified damages for breach of contract and fraud, the suit states: "So accustomed to chiseling on income statements is Turner, that when confronted with an agreement that prohibits such tactics, Turner thinks it is 'unfair'; therefore Turner has done that which motion picture distributors routinely do, it has cheated."

But that suit is piddling compared to what may lie ahead for the film industry after a federal judge this week allowed a class action lawsuit to proceed against the major studios. The suit claims that the studios have broken antitrust laws by imposing their own arbitrary set of accounting rules to figure "net profits."

"This entire case is based upon the

See PROFITS, Page 7

# Sinn Fein and Irish Leader Trade Barbs on Peace Talks

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

BELFAST — Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland and Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein leader, sniped at each other about IRA violence on Friday as Irish policemen examined what they said was an IRA bomb factory.

Mr. Bruton challenged Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, to make a "life or death" break from the IRA.

Mr. Adams in turn assailed Mr. Bruton as not supporting the rights of Irish nationalists against "British violence in the north and its military occupation."

The argument, conducted while Mr. Bruton was at a European Union summit meeting in Florence, capped a week in which the Irish government told Sinn Fein to seek a new IRA cease-fire and publicly distance itself from the IRA's armed struggle against British rule in Northern Ireland — which is also Britain's condition for Sinn Fein's participation in the peace talks.

The exchange came as Irish policemen examined a major arms cache at a farmhouse in the Irish republic, which security officials said included 16 "barrack-buster" mortar bombs the guerrillas used to attack police and army stations in 27 years of warfare.

The police were questioning three men arrested Thursday night at the isolated farmhouse near Clonaslee in County Laoighis, 65 miles (105 kilometers) west of Dublin, and three others arrested later. All six can be held without charge for two days under terrorism laws.

Mr. Bruton told Irish radio from Florence that the police had caught suspects making bombs and expressed outrage that Mr. Adams had yet to condemn recent IRA violence, including a bombing last weekend that wounded 200 in Manchester.

"If you have people actually manufacturing bombs, actually involved in bank raids, actually involved in igniting bombs in Manchester, whether or not Sinn Fein supports the armed struggle of that kind is not an academic question, it is a very practical question of life and death," Mr. Bruton said.

Mr. Adams hit back in a statement in Belfast, asking Mr. Bruton what contribution he had made to the Northern Ireland peace process.

"Can he explain how his policy of moving to exclude Sinn Fein is any more likely to work now than at any time in the past, when it failed?" Mr. Adams asked.

"Does he not accept that as leader of the Irish nation it is his responsibility to defend the rights of all citizens, even those with whom he might disagree?" *(Reuters, AP)*

# *Clinton Risks Angering World Over UN Chief*

By Thomas W. Lippman and John M. Goshko
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — In deciding to force out Boutros Boutros Ghali as secretary-general of the United Nations, President Bill Clinton has jettisoned a political liability but now risks picking a fight with the rest of the world.

With his decision, Mr. Clinton has moved to insulate himself from accusations by his Republican challenger for the presidency, Bob Dole, that he had

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

jeopardized U.S. global interests by giving too much responsibility to a prickly foreign bureaucrat who mismanaged operations in Somalia and Bosnia.

But Mr. Clinton has provoked criticism from UN delegates of many nations for the unilateral announcement that the United States — which owes the United Nations more than $1 billion in assessments — would veto Mr. Boutros Ghali's bid for a second term.

Senior U.S. officials say that the administration has no replacement candidate in mind, and had believed it would not be necessary to come up with one because they expected Mr. Boutros Ghali to accept a one-year extension of his term. With the Egyptian diplomat's refusal Tuesday to do that, the United States is in the position of saying it will not accept Mr. Boutros Ghali while offering no alternative candidate.

Senior officials here make no secret of their displeasure with Mr. Boutros Ghali's decision to defy Washington and seek a new five-year term starting in January. "I think his posture on it is unnecessarily confrontational," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said. "We have the veto power, and we're prepared to exercise it."

Mr. Boutros Ghali has the support of many African delegates, who believe that a secretary-general from their continent should have the same two full terms that most of his predecessors had. Mr. Christopher said he was aware of African sentiment, but "my preference would be to cast a wider net."

Russia, China and France are also supporting Mr. Boutros Ghali, according to UN diplomats. The widespread view at the United Nations is that Mr. Boutros Ghali, a tireless worker who speaks English and French as well as Arabic, is as good a secretary-general as the United Nations is likely to get.

In addition, hardly any UN members share Washington's intense preoccupation with revamping the organization, and most delegates appear to believe that the U.S. decision was a flagrant political move.

Administration officials said serious discussion of what to do about Mr. Boutros Ghali began in December.

They described months of intense negotiations in which Washington enlisted emissaries such as former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance to negotiate an orderly departure by Mr. Boutros Ghali, who is 73.

"That seems not to be likely now," Mr. Christopher said.

Mr. Christopher and other officials said there was nothing personal in their desire to replace Mr. Boutros Ghali. But they said they were convinced there was no way to gain needed organizational reforms, cut costs and restore congressional faith in the United Nations as long as he was in charge.

## *U.S. to Stand Firm*

*Reuters*

WASHINGTON — Boutros Boutros Ghali should give up hope that the United States will give up its opposition to his reappointment as UN secretary-general, the State Department said Friday.

"I hope Boutros Ghali would see our decision is irrevocable," said the department's spokesman, Nicholas Burns. "Our minds will not be changed."

Barry Batchelor/The Associated Press

**ALL DRUIDS, TURN BACK — A British policeman directing would-be worshipers away from Stonehenge on Friday, the summer solstice and a holy day for some.**

## *Earthly Budget Woes Mean 40 Extra Days Aloft for Cosmonauts*

*Reuters*

MOSCOW — Two cosmonauts will spend an extra 40 days aboard the orbiting space station Mir because of a cash shortage in Russia's troubled space program, officials said Friday.

Anatoli Tkachev, spokesman for the Russian Space Agency, said the cosmonauts, Yuri Onufriyenko and Yuri Usachev, would return to Earth on Aug. 30. They have been on Mir since Feb. 23.

But a U.S. astronaut, Shannon Lucid, on Mir since March, will fly back as scheduled in August aboard a U.S. shuttle.

"We face two problems — financial and technical," Mr. Tkachev said by telephone. "The technical problem is that the station has been working for 10 years and we need to look after it and keep it in top repair."

"The financial problem is that the economic situation is not easy and we have not got enough booster rockets."

The Russian space sector has been plagued by financial problems since the Soviet Union broke up in 1991, and scientists have flocked to better-paid jobs in the new private sector.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### New York Likes Its Flat Cab Fare

NEW YORK (NYT) — The flat $30 cab fare from Kennedy International Airport, an experiment conceived to keep unscrupulous cabbies from taking passengers into Manhattan by way of, say, Staten Island, will stay in effect at least until fall.

With the flat fare, a ride from Kennedy to any point in Manhattan costs $30 (plus bridge and tunnel tolls, as before), no matter how many passengers there are. Once the driver stops at a Manhattan destination, the flat fare must be paid.

Then the meter goes on as the other riders, if any, are taken to their destinations. Since March 1, the regular fare has been $2 for the first one-fifth of a mile and 30 cents for each additional fifth of a mile (plus a 50-cent night charge and 20 cents for each minute stuck in traffic.)

Rides from Manhattan to Kennedy will remain what the meter dictates.

### Bus Ban on Smoggy Days in Paris

PARIS (AP) — Desperate to fight choking smog, the mayor's office said Friday that it would ban diesel-spewing tour buses in the heart of Paris on days when air pollution hits dangerous levels.

Tour buses will be forbidden to shuttle visitors around the Ile de la Cité, where Notre Dame Cathedral stands, and the Ile Saint-Louis. The restrictions will be triggered automatically the next time Paris falls under a level-2 pollution alert, when the air is considered polluted enough to pose a potential health risk.

**BRIEFLY** EUROPE

### *Albania Opposition Disappears*

TIRANA, Albania — The governing Democratic Party faces virtually no opposition in the new Parliament, holding 122 of its 140 seats, according to a final distribution announced Friday.

The announcement from the central election commission came amid mounting criticism abroad that the May 26 election was marred by fraud and irregularities and should be conducted again.

The European Parliament, meeting Thursday in Strasbourg, demanded a rerun. But the chairman of the Democratic Party, Tritan Shehu, on Friday rejected that demand. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which monitored the vote, warned that the European Union and other European bodies could not accept Albania if it does not play by democratic rules. *(AP)*

### *Turks Buzzed Nicosia, UN Says*

NICOSIA — Turkish jets roared over the divided capital of Cyprus on Friday, causing alarm among Greek Cypriots and drawing a protest from the United Nations.

Waldemar Rokoszewski, a spokesman for the UN peacekeeping force here, said two Turkish jets overflew the buffer zone twice as part of military exercises. "This matter has been strongly protested," he said.

An official of the Turkish Foreign Ministry said he knew of no UN protest, joining Turkish military officials in denying that any violation had taken place. *(Reuters)*

### *Italy to Probe Tuscan Floods*

LUCCA, Italy (Combined Dispatches) — Prosecutors opened an investigation Friday to see if human negligence and not just nature's fury was to blame for the devastation wrought by flash floods along coastal areas of Tuscany this week.

About 30 people are known to have been swept away by the floods and mudslides that resulted from torrential downpours. So far 11 bodies have been recovered. About 20 people were missing and 30 were hurt, the authorities said Friday. Two villages, Fornovalasco and Cardoso, were partly destroyed. *(AP, AFP)*

### *Le Pen Will Fight French Fine*

PARIS — Jean-Marie Le Pen, the far-right leader, said Friday that he wanted the European Court of Human Rights to punish France for fining him 1.2 million francs for dismissing the Nazi gas chambers as a "detail of history."

Mr. Le Pen, leader of the National Front, said he had asked the court in Strasbourg to order France to pay him 1.5 million francs.

In a radio broadcast in 1987 that outraged many in France, Mr. Le Pen said: "I'm not saying the gas chambers didn't exist. I did not see them myself. I have not studied the question, but I think it is a mere detail in the history of the Second World War."

Mr. Le Pen says that his words were taken out of context and that the fine violated his right to freedom of speech and to a fair trial. *(Reuters)*

**Calendar**

*European Union events for Saturday and Sunday:*

**FLORENCE:** Summit of heads of state and government concludes.

**BUENOS AIRES:** The commissioner for European relations, Manuel Marin, attends a summit meeting of the four South American countries that make up the Mercosur trading group, sponsored by the World Economic Forum. *Sources: Agence Europe, AFP*

## Corrections

Because of a news agency error, a photo caption in Friday's editions misidentified an official of the People's Bank of China. He is Chen Yuan, deputy governor of the bank.

Due to an editing error, an article in Friday's editions incorrectly located the offices of Britain's Prince Charles. They are in St. James's Palace.


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**DEATH NOTICE**

**PEEK** Sir Francis Henry Grenvillle, BT., died at home in Cannes on June 19th after a long illness. Survived by his wife Caroline and stepchildren Isabella and Alexander.


## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

**AMSTERDAM**

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Interdenominational & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. & 11:30 a.m./ Kids Welcome. De Cuserstraat 3, S. Amsterdam Info. 020-641 8812 or 020-6451 653.

**FRANCE/TOULOUSE**

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical). 4, bd. de Pibrac, Colomier. Sunday service. 6:30 p.m. Tel.: 62.24.31.18.

**FRENCH RIVIERA/CÔTE D'AZUR**

NICE: Holy Trinity, (Anglican/Episcopalian). 11 rue de la Buffa: Sunday Eucharist at 11 a.m.; Weekdays as on notice board. VENCE: St.Hugh's, ave. de la Résistance: Sunday Eucharist at 9 a.m. Contact Father Ken Letts 93 87 19 83.

**MUNICH**

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Evangelical Bible Believing, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhuberstr. 10 (U2 Theresienstr.) (089) 850-8617.

**PARIS and SUBURBS**

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. Early service and Sunday School - 9:45 a.m. Second service with Children's Church - 11:00 a.m. Rev. Scott Stearman. Call 47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29 for information.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Hotel Orion at Paris-la-Défense, 8 bd. de Neuilly. Worship Sundays 9:30 a.m. Rev. Douglas Miller, Pastor. Tel.: 43.33.04.06. Métro 1 to la Défense Esplanade.

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). Masses: Sunday: 9:45 & 11:00 a.m., 12:15 & 6:30 p.m.; Saturday: 11:00 a.m. & 6:30 p.m.; Monday to Friday: 8:30 a.m. 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel.: 42.27.28.56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Etoile.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (evangelical Anglican). Sundays 10:30 a.m. (with children's club and creche) and 6:30 p.m. Midweek study groups. Christ-centered fellowship in the heart of Paris. 5 rue d'Aguesseau, 75008. Tel.: 47.42.70.88. Metro: Concorde.

**TOKYO**

ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Iidabashi Stn. Tel.: 3261-3740. Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays.

TOKYO UNION CHURCH near Omotesando Subway Sta. Tel: 3400-0047. Worship Services: Sunday 10:00 a.m. only.

**USA**

If you would like a free Bible course by mail, please contact: L'EGLISE de CHRIST, P.O. Box 513, Staunton, Indiana 47881 U.S.A.

**ZURICH-SWITZERLAND**

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLIC MISSION; St. Anton Church, Minervastraße 63, near Kreuzplatz. Services conducted in English. Sunday Mass: 8:30 a.m. & 11:30 a.m. Services held in the crypt of St. Anton Church.

**THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)**

**PARIS and SUBURBS**

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Sun. 9 & 11 a.m., 10:45 a.m. Sunday School for children and Nursery care. Third Sunday 5 p.m. Evensong. 23, avenue George V, Paris 75008. Tel.: 33/1 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma Marceau.

**FLORENCE**

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite I & 11 a.m. Rite II. Via Bernardo Rucellai 9, 50123, Florence, Italy. Tel.: 39/55 29 44 17.

**FRANKFURT**

CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Rinz St. 22, 60323 Frankfurt, Germany, U1, 2, 3 Miquel-Allee. Tel: 49/69 55 01 84.

**GENEVA**

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st & 3rd Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist; 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer. 3 rue de Monthoux, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel.: 41/22 832 80 78.

**MUNICH**

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:45 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School, Nursery Care provided. Seybothstrasse 4, 81545 Munich (Harlaching), Germany. Tel.: 49/89 64 81 85.

**ROME**

ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 8:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist Rite I; 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist Rite II; 10:30 a.m. Church School for children & Nursery care provided; 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Via Napoli 58, 00184 Rome. Tel.: 39/6 488 3339 or 39/6 474 3569.

**BRUSSELS/WATERLOO**

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Children's Chapel at 11:15. All other Sundays: 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. 563 Chaussée de Louvain, Ohain, Belgium. Tel. 32/2 384-3556.

**WIESBADEN**

THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist. Frankfurter Strasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel.: 49/611.30.66.74.

**EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION**

**BERLIN**

I.B.C., BERLIN. Rothenburg Str. 13, (Steglitz). Bible study 10.45, worship at 12.00 each Sunday. James Heflin, pastor. Tel.: 030-774-4670.

**BONN/KÖLN**

I.B.C. OF BONN/KÖLN, Rheinau Strasse 9, Köln. Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hogue, Pastor. Tel.: (02236) 47021.

**BREMEN**

I.B.C. (English language) meets at Evangelisch-Freikirchlich Kreuzgemeinde, Hohenlohestrasse Hermann-Bose-Str. (around the corner from the Bahnhof) sunday worship 17:00, Pastor Steve Sligh, Tel. 04791-12877.

**BUCHAREST**

I.B.C., Strada Popa Rusu 22. 3:00 p.m. Contact Pastor Mike Kemper. Tel. 312 3860.

**BUDAPEST**

I.B.C., meets in Morics Zsigmond Gimnazium, Torokvesz ut 48-54. Sundays. 10:00 Coffee Fellowship. 10:30 Worship. Take Bus 11 from Batthyany ter. Other meetings, call Pastor Bob Zbinden. Tel. 250-3932.

**BULGARIA**

I.B.C., World Trade Center, 36, Drahan Tzankov Blvd. Worship 11:00. James Duke, Pastor. Tel.: 669 666.

**CELLE/HANNOVER**

I.B.C., Windmulen Strasse 45, Celle 1300 Worship, 1400 Bible Study, Pastor James Wilson. Ph. (05141) 46416.

**FRANKFURT**

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Sodenerstr. 11-18, 63150 Bad Homburg. A friendly, Christ-centered, church serving the English-speaking community. Sunday Worship. S.S. & Nursery 09:45. Weekday Groups. Pastor. M.P. Levey. Call 06173-62728.

BETHEL I.B.C. Am Dachsberg 92 (English). Worship Sun. 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Tel.: 069-549559.

**HOLLAND**

TRINITY INTERNATIONAL invites you to a Christ centered, loving fellowship. Worship Services 9:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. with nursery Bloemcamplaan 54, Wassenaar 070-517-8024.

**KIEV**

I.B.C. English Language Service. 10:00 at 3-a Tolstoga Str. (Métro same). Pastor Buddy Barnett, ph. 269-8148.

**LISBON**

I.B.C. Second Floor of Third Baptist Church, Rua Filipe Folque 36, 10:00 Bible Study, 11:00 Worship. Pastor Larry Ross. Tel.: 418-51138.

**MOSCOW**

I.B.C. Meeting 1100; Kino Center Building 15 DruzDruzhinnikovskaya UL 5th Floor, Hall 6, Metro Station Barrikadnaya Pastor Don Deel, Tel.: (095) 971 3558.

**MUNICH**

I.B.C. Holzstr. 9 English Language Services. Bible study 15:45. Worship Service 17:00. Pastor's phone: (089) 690 8534.

**NICE - FRANCE**

I.B.C. 13 rue Vernier, English service, Sunday evening 18:30, pastor Roy Miller - Tel.: (093) 320 596.

**PRAGUE**

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinohradska # 68, Prague 3. At metro stop Jirihoz Podebrad Sunday a.m. 11:00 Pastor: Al major, Tel.: (02) 311 7974.

**WATERLOO**

WATERLOO BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP Worship 1400 at Swedish Church, Chaussee de Charleroi 2 across from McDonalds. Tel.: 065 225076.

**ZURICH - SWITZERLAND**

I.B.C of Zürich, Gheistrasse 31, 8803 Rüschlikon, Worship Services Sunday mornings 10:30. Tel.: 1-4810018.

**ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES**

**BERLIN**

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Allee & Potsdamer Str., S.S. 9:30 a.m., Worship 11 a.m. Tel.: 030-8132021.

**FRANKFURT**

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (Across from Burger Hospital). Worship 11 a.m. w/Child care. Tel.: (069) 599478 or 512552.

**GENEVA**

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH 20 rue Verdaine. Sunday worship 9:30. in German 11:00 in English. Tel: (022) 310.50.89.

**JERUSALEM**

LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Redeemer, Old City, Muristan Rd. English worship Sun. 9 a.m. All are welcome. Tel.: (02) 281-049.

**PARIS**

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

**VIENNA**

VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH, Sunday worship in English 11:30 A.M., Sunday school, nursery, international, all denominations welcome. Dorotheergasse 16, Vienna 1.

**ZURICH**

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, worship service, Sunday School & Nursery. Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.


## LEISURE DESTINATIONS

All forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

**SATURDAY**

| Location | Weather | High Temp. C/F | Low Temp. C/F | Water Temp. C/F | Wave Heights (Metres) | Wind | Speed (kph) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe and Middle East** | | | | | | | |
| Cannes | partly sunny | 24/75 | 15/59 | 20/68 | 1-2 | N | 25-50 |
| Deauville | showers | 17/62 | 12/53 | 13/55 | 1-2 | NW | 30-50 |
| Rimini | thunderstorms | 26/79 | 18/64 | 21/70 | 1-2 | W | 25-45 |
| Malaga | sunny | 28/82 | 19/66 | 20/68 | 0-1 | N | 15-30 |
| Cagliari | thunderstorms | 29/84 | 20/68 | 21/70 | 1-2 | W | 25-50 |
| Faro | partly sunny | 26/79 | 15/59 | 19/66 | 1-2 | N | 25-45 |
| Piraeus | sunny | 31/88 | 22/71 | 21/70 | 0-1 | SSW | 20-40 |
| Corfu | sunny | 32/89 | 22/71 | 22/71 | 1-2 | SW | 25-45 |
| Brighton | partly sunny | 16/61 | 6/43 | 13/55 | 2-3 | NW | 35-50 |
| Ostend | showers | 15/59 | 10/50 | 12/53 | 2-3 | NW | 35-60 |
| Scheveningen | showers | 14/57 | 10/50 | 12/53 | 2-3 | NW | 40-65 |
| Sylt | rain | 14/57 | 11/52 | 12/53 | 2-3 | NW | 30-50 |
| Izmir | sunny | 31/88 | 20/68 | 22/71 | 0-1 | NW | 15-30 |
| Tel Aviv | partly sunny | 27/80 | 20/68 | 25/77 | 1-2 | W | 20-40 |
| **Caribbean and West Atlantic** | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | partly sunny | 32/89 | 24/75 | 29/84 | 1-2 | SE | 20-35 |
| Kingston | partly sunny | 33/91 | 25/77 | 29/84 | 1-2 | SE | 20-40 |
| St.Thomas | partly sunny | 34/93 | 26/79 | 30/86 | 1-2 | SE | 18-35 |
| Hamilton | partly sunny | 28/82 | 24/75 | 24/75 | 1-2 | SW | 25-45 |
| **Asia/Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Penang | showers | 32/89 | 24/75 | 30/86 | 1-2 | SW | 18-35 |
| Phuket | showers | 33/91 | 26/79 | 31/88 | 1-2 | SSW | 18-35 |
| Bali | partly sunny | 33/91 | 24/75 | 30/86 | 1-2 | E | 15-25 |
| Cebu | partly sunny | 33/91 | 25/77 | 30/86 | 1-2 | E | 20-40 |
| Palm Beach, Aus | showers | 23/73 | 14/57 | 14/57 | 1-2 | N | 18-35 |
| Bay of Islands, NZ | rain | 19/66 | 14/57 | 17/62 | 2-3 | E | 40-60 |
| Shirahama | partly sunny | 27/80 | 21/70 | 23/73 | 2-3 | S | 30-50 |
| Honolulu | partly sunny | 29/84 | 23/73 | 26/79 | 1-2 | NE | 20-30 |

**SUNDAY**

| Location | Weather | High Temp. C/F | Low Temp. C/F | Water Temp. C/F | Wave Heights (Metres) | Wind | Speed (kph) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe and Middle East** | | | | | | | |
| Cannes | sunny | 23/73 | 14/57 | 19/66 | 1-2 | NW | 20-40 |
| Deauville | partly sunny | 19/66 | 11/52 | 13/55 | 1-2 | NW | 30-50 |
| Rimini | partly sunny | 24/75 | 16/61 | 21/70 | 1-2 | W | 20-40 |
| Malaga | sunny | 28/82 | 18/64 | 20/68 | 0-1 | NW | 15-30 |
| Cagliari | partly sunny | 28/82 | 18/64 | 20/68 | 0-1 | NW | 20-40 |
| Faro | sunny | 28/82 | 17/62 | 19/66 | 0-1 | NW | 15-30 |
| Piraeus | partly sunny | 32/89 | 22/71 | 21/70 | 1-2 | S | 25-45 |
| Corfu | thunderstorms | 30/86 | 21/70 | 22/71 | 1-2 | W | 25-45 |
| Brighton | sunny | 19/66 | 10/50 | 13/55 | 1-2 | NW | 15-30 |
| Ostend | showers | 15/59 | 11/52 | 12/53 | 2-3 | NW | 30-50 |
| Scheveningen | showers | 15/59 | 11/52 | 12/53 | 2-3 | NW | 40-65 |
| Sylt | showers | 15/59 | 11/52 | 12/53 | 2-3 | WNW | 40-65 |
| Izmir | thunderstorms | 32/89 | 20/68 | 22/71 | 0-1 | W | 15-30 |
| Tel Aviv | sunny | 28/82 | 20/68 | 25/77 | 0-1 | W | 15-30 |
| **Caribbean and West Atlantic** | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | partly sunny | 32/89 | 24/75 | 29/84 | 1-2 | SE | 20-35 |
| Kingston | sunny | 32/89 | 25/77 | 29/84 | 1-2 | SE | 20-40 |
| St.Thomas | partly sunny | 34/93 | 27/80 | 30/86 | 1-2 | SE | 18-35 |
| Hamilton | showers | 28/82 | 23/73 | 24/75 | 1-2 | W | 25-45 |
| **Asia/Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Penang | thunderstorms | 33/91 | 23/73 | 30/86 | 1-2 | SW | 18-35 |
| Phuket | thunderstorms | 34/93 | 26/79 | 31/88 | 1-2 | S | 18-35 |
| Bali | showers | 33/91 | 25/77 | 30/86 | 1-2 | E | 18-30 |
| Cebu | thunderstorms | 33/91 | 24/75 | 30/86 | 1-2 | SE | 18-35 |
| Palm Beach, Aus. | partly sunny | 20/68 | 11/52 | 14/57 | 2-3 | W | 40-65 |
| Bay of Islands, NZ | showers | 21/70 | 12/53 | 17/62 | 2-3 | NW | 30-50 |
| Shirahama | partly sunny | 28/82 | 21/70 | 23/73 | 1-2 | SW | 20-40 |
| Honolulu | partly sunny | 29/84 | 23/73 | 26/79 | 1-2 | NE | 20-30 |

## WEATHER

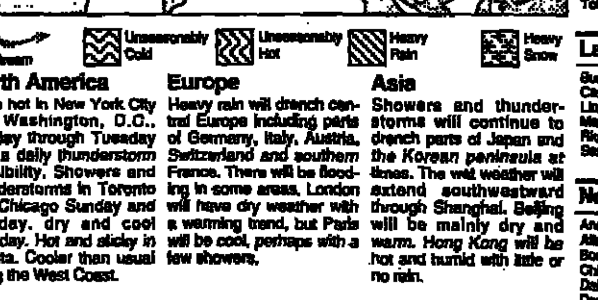
**Europe**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low W C/F | | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low W C/F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algarve | 26/79 | 18/64 | pc | 26/79 | 17/62 | pc |
| Amsterdam | 16/61 | 13/55 | pc | 17/62 | 13/55 | pc |
| Ankara | 28/82 | 14/57 | pc | 29/84 | 14/57 | pc |
| Athens | 31/88 | 21/70 | pc | 31/88 | 21/70 | pc |
| Barcelona | 24/75 | 17/62 | pc | 25/77 | 17/62 | pc |
| Belgrade | 29/84 | 14/57 | pc | 26/79 | 14/57 | pc |
| Berlin | 19/66 | 9/48 | pc | 20/68 | 10/50 | pc |
| Brussels | 18/64 | 9/48 | pc | 19/66 | 10/50 | pc |
| Budapest | 28/82 | 14/57 | sh | 24/75 | 16/61 | sh |
| Copenhagen | 20/68 | 10/50 | c | 20/68 | 10/50 | c |
| Costa Del Sol | 28/82 | 20/68 | pc | 28/82 | 19/66 | pc |
| Dublin | 17/62 | 8/46 | pc | 17/62 | 9/48 | pc |
| Edinburgh | 15/59 | 10/50 | pc | 16/61 | 11/52 | pc |
| Florence | 24/75 | 13/55 | c | 26/79 | 15/59 | pc |
| Frankfurt | 21/70 | 9/48 | pc | 21/70 | 11/52 | pc |
| Geneva | 20/68 | 11/52 | pc | 22/71 | 12/53 | pc |
| Helsinki | 19/66 | 13/55 | c | 19/66 | 12/53 | pc |
| Istanbul | 29/84 | 19/66 | pc | 29/84 | 19/66 | pc |
| Las Palmas | 26/79 | 19/66 | s | 25/77 | 19/66 | pc |
| Lisbon | 24/75 | 17/62 | pc | 24/75 | 17/62 | pc |
| London | 18/64 | 8/46 | pc | 18/64 | 9/48 | pc |
| Madrid | 28/82 | 14/57 | pc | 27/80 | 12/53 | pc |
| Mallorca | 24/75 | 19/66 | pc | 24/75 | 18/64 | pc |
| Milan | 24/75 | 14/57 | pc | 26/79 | 16/61 | pc |
| Moscow | 28/82 | 18/64 | pc | 31/88 | 19/66 | pc |
| Munich | 18/64 | 8/46 | pc | 20/68 | 11/52 | pc |
| Nice | 23/73 | 16/61 | pc | 24/75 | 16/61 | pc |
| Oslo | 17/62 | 11/52 | pc | 18/64 | 12/53 | pc |
| Paris | 19/66 | 10/50 | pc | 21/70 | 9/48 | pc |
| Prague | 21/70 | 8/46 | sh | 19/66 | 11/52 | sh |
| Reykjavik | 16/61 | 8/46 | pc | 17/62 | 11/52 | pc |
| Rome | 28/82 | 16/61 | pc | 27/80 | 17/62 | pc |
| St. Petersburg | 23/73 | 14/57 | sh | 24/75 | 14/57 | pc |
| Stockholm | 18/64 | 11/52 | c | 18/64 | 11/52 | c |
| Strasbourg | 19/66 | 9/48 | pc | 22/71 | 11/52 | pc |
| Tallinn | 19/66 | 13/55 | c | 19/66 | 12/53 | pc |
| Venice | 25/77 | 17/62 | s | 26/79 | 18/64 | pc |
| Vienna | 22/71 | 12/53 | c | 21/70 | 13/55 | c |
| Warsaw | 26/79 | 12/53 | sh | 21/70 | 10/50 | sh |
| Zurich | 19/66 | 9/48 | pc | 22/71 | 11/52 | pc |

**Oceania**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low W C/F | | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low W C/F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auckland | 18/64 | 11/52 | pc | 17/62 | 11/52 | pc |
| Sydney | 19/66 | 11/52 | pc | 19/66 | 12/53 | pc |

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by AccuWeather.




**North America**

Quite hot in New York City and Washington, D.C., Sunday through Tuesday with a daily thunderstorm possibility. Showers and thunderstorms in Toronto and Chicago Sunday and Monday, dry and cool Tuesday. Hot and sticky in Atlanta. Cooler than usual along the West Coast.

**Europe**

Heavy rain will drench central Europe including parts of Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and southern France. There will be flooding in some areas. London will have dry weather with a warming trend, but Paris will be cool, perhaps with a few showers.

**Asia**

Showers and thunderstorms will continue to drench parts of Japan and the Korean peninsula at times. The wet weather will extend southwestward through Shanghai. Beijing will be mainly dry and warm. Hong Kong will be hot and humid with little or no rain.

**Middle East**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low W C/F | | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low W C/F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abu Dhabi | 38/100 | 26/79 | s | 37/98 | 25/77 | s |
| Beirut | 28/82 | 21/70 | s | 29/84 | 21/70 | pc |
| Cairo | 34/93 | 18/64 | s | 33/91 | 18/64 | s |
| Damascus | 29/84 | 13/55 | s | 30/86 | 13/55 | s |
| Jerusalem | 27/80 | 17/62 | s | 27/80 | 16/61 | pc |
| Luxor | 40/104 | 17/62 | s | 39/102 | 17/62 | s |
| Riyadh | 41/106 | 24/75 | s | 42/107 | 24/75 | s |

**Africa**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low W C/F | | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low W C/F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algiers | 24/75 | 18/64 | pc | 26/79 | 18/64 | s |
| Cape Town | 26/79 | 13/55 | s | 19/66 | 9/48 | pc |
| Casablanca | 23/73 | 17/62 | s | 24/75 | 16/61 | pc |
| Harare | 24/75 | 11/52 | c | 26/79 | 11/52 | pc |
| Lagos | 29/84 | 24/75 | c | 31/88 | 24/75 | pc |
| Nairobi | 21/70 | 11/52 | c | 22/71 | 12/53 | pc |
| Tunis | 28/82 | 18/64 | c | 29/84 | 17/62 | s |

**Asia**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low W C/F | | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low W C/F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | 33/91 | 26/79 | sh | 34/93 | 26/79 | sh |
| Beijing | 32/89 | 22/71 | pc | 33/91 | 21/70 | pc |
| Hong Kong | 31/88 | 27/80 | pc | 31/88 | 27/80 | pc |
| Manila | 34/93 | 24/75 | pc | 33/91 | 24/75 | pc |
| New Delhi | 35/95 | 31/88 | sh | 41/106 | 30/86 | s |
| Seoul | 24/75 | 18/64 | c | 28/82 | 19/66 | pc |
| Shanghai | 29/84 | 22/71 | pc | 29/84 | 23/73 | pc |
| Singapore | 32/89 | 23/73 | pc | 33/91 | 23/73 | t |
| Taipei | 32/89 | 24/75 | t | 32/89 | 24/75 | pc |
| Tokyo | 26/79 | 19/66 | c | 27/80 | 19/66 | pc |

**Latin America**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low W C/F | | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low W C/F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Aires | 10/50 | 0/32 | pc | 11/52 | 1/34 | pc |
| Caracas | 31/88 | 26/79 | sh | 32/89 | 25/77 | pc |
| Lima | 19/66 | 16/61 | pc | 19/66 | 16/61 | pc |
| Mexico City | 24/75 | 14/57 | t | 26/79 | 14/57 | pc |
| Rio de Janeiro | 25/77 | 18/64 | pc | 26/79 | 19/66 | pc |
| Santiago | 15/59 | 2/35 | pc | 15/59 | 2/35 | pc |

**North America**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low W C/F | | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low W C/F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anchorage | 20/68 | 10/50 | pc | 19/66 | 11/52 | pc |
| Atlanta | 34/93 | 24/75 | pc | 36/97 | 23/73 | pc |
| Boston | 23/73 | 14/57 | c | 23/73 | 17/62 | pc |
| Chicago | 29/84 | 18/64 | pc | 30/86 | 18/64 | pc |
| Dallas | 36/97 | 23/73 | pc | 35/95 | 23/73 | pc |
| Denver | 33/91 | 14/57 | pc | 29/84 | 12/53 | s |
| Detroit | 29/84 | 18/64 | pc | 29/84 | 18/64 | pc |
| Honolulu | 29/84 | 23/73 | pc | 29/84 | 22/71 | pc |
| Houston | 33/91 | 24/75 | t | 32/89 | 25/77 | pc |
| Los Angeles | 26/79 | 17/62 | pc | 28/82 | 16/61 | pc |
| Miami | 34/93 | 26/79 | pc | 33/91 | 26/79 | pc |
| Minneapolis | 28/82 | 18/64 | pc | 24/75 | 13/55 | t |
| Montreal | 23/73 | 11/52 | pc | 22/71 | 10/50 | pc |
| Nassau | 31/88 | 24/75 | pc | 32/89 | 24/75 | t |
| New York | 29/84 | 20/68 | pc | 29/84 | 22/71 | pc |
| Phoenix | 41/106 | 26/79 | s | 41/106 | 27/80 | s |
| San Fran. | 22/71 | 12/53 | s | 21/70 | 13/55 | pc |
| Seattle | 21/70 | 12/53 | c | 22/71 | 13/55 | pc |
| Toronto | 24/75 | 14/57 | pc | 23/73 | 13/55 | pc |
| Vancouver | 21/70 | 13/55 | pc | 20/68 | 15/59 | pc |
| Washington | 31/88 | 22/71 | pc | 33/91 | 24/75 | pc |

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

*Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.*

# Perot Convention May Spoil the Republican Party

By Ernest Tollerson
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — In what offers Ross Perot and his Reform Party a chance to upstage the Republicans, party officials have announced that its convention will open on Aug. 11 in Long Beach, California, the day before the Republicans begin meeting in San Diego.

Reform Party officials also said that after one day of nominating speeches, its supporters will spend some part of the week of the Republican convention voting for their presidential nominee, electronically and by mail.

To announce the nominee, the Reform Party convention will reconvene in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on Aug. 18, about a week before the Democratic National Convention opens on Aug. 26 in Chicago.

These plans, said Russell Verney, a Reform Party official, should not be construed as an effort to steal the thunder of the expected Republican standard-bearer, former Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, or his party on the eve of their four-day nominating convention.

Mr. Verney said the Reform Party selected Long Beach because it wanted to make it convenient for the press, which will be covering the Republican convention in San Diego, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) away, to also cover the Reform Party convention.

In a telephone interview from Washington, Christina Martin, the Dole campaign's deputy press secretary, said, "This development does not diminish our expectation of a great nominating convention for Bob Dole."

Mr. Verney said party organizers settled on Aug. 11 for the nominating session to have enough time to tabulate all votes by Aug. 18. That timetable, he said, will leave sufficient breathing room to meet Montana's Aug. 22 deadline for submitting the name of a presidential nominee to that state.

Deadlines for submitting names of presidential candidates in Virginia on Aug. 23, and in California and Oregon on Aug. 29, also shaped the Perot-led party's decision to open the convention Aug. 11, said Mr. Verney, the national coordinator of efforts to get the party on the ballot in various forms in all 50 states.

Mr. Verney then reiterated what Mr. Perot has said in recent weeks: "Our preference is Labor Day. But state laws prohibit us from exercising that option."

To date, the Perot-founded party has managed to get on the ballot in various forms in 18 states, according to Sharon Holman, a party spokeswoman.

The Reform Party itself will be on the ballot in California, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah and Wisconsin. In Virginia, Oregon and Minnesota, the Reformists have formed an alliance with established third parties that already have ballot lines. Voters in South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas will find Mr. Perot's name on the ballot as an independent candidate.

Under the provisional procedures Mr. Perot sketched out earlier this month, every contender for the Reform Party's nomination would be required to collect the nominating petition signatures of 10 percent of those who enrolled in the party or signed ballot-access petitions for it. But that standard may be revised, Mr. Verney said, adding that if it is it will be announced next week.

Mr. Verney has estimated that the party will have 1.3 million supporters by the end of June, so a presidential contender will need 130,000 signatures to compete for the nomination.

To date, no one has firmly committed to seeking the party's nomination. Former Governor Richard Lamm of Colorado, a Democrat, has come closest, speaking at state Reform Party gatherings.

Mr. Perot, a Texas billionaire who won 18.9 percent of the popular vote in the 1992 presidential election, has publicly encouraged politicians to compete for the party's nomination. But he has declined to say whether he intends to be a candidate this year or when he expects to reach a decision about his own plans.

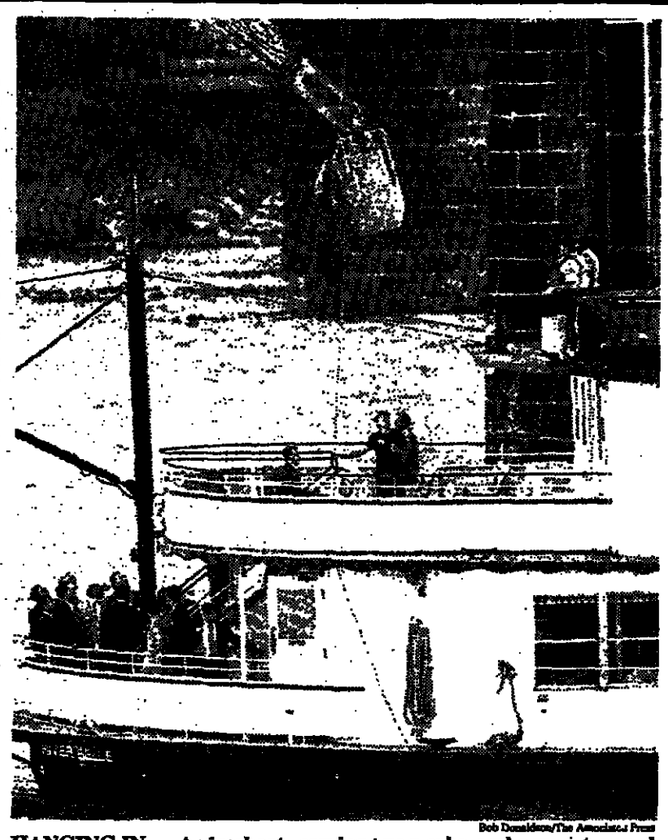
## Away From Politics

•**An incorrect flip of a switch** in an American Trans Air jet carrying 106 passengers last month caused a loss in cabin pressure that left three crew members unconscious and sent the plane into a 20,000-foot dive, the airline said. The flight engineer responsible for last month's mishap has been fired, and the captain, who eventually came to and recovered control of the plane, has been demoted, the airline said. *(AP)*

•**A courtroom outburst** by one of the Freemen led a judge in Billings, Montana, to expel him before entering not guilty pleas for five of the anti-government extremists. Dale Jacobi, 54, was sent to a holding cell where he could watch the proceedings via closed-circuit television. *(AP)*

•**The head of the police department** in Newark, New Jersey, has been indicted on charges he used $30,000 in police money for personal use. The 37-count federal indictment says the police chief, William R. Celester, used part of the money to make political donations to the mayor and city council members, buy flowers for his wife and girlfriends and take trips to Mexico and Bermuda. The charges include fraud and accepting illegal gratuities. *(AP)*

•**The supreme court of Texas** has reversed a lower court order and ruled that the state Republican Party does not have to provide a homosexual Republican organization with an information booth at the party's convention. *(NYT)*



Bob Donaldson/The Associated Press

**HANGING IN — A riverboat rescuing two workers who were trapped under a Pittsburgh bridge when an inspection crane malfunctioned.**

# '3 Strikes' Ruling May Open Jail Door

*The Associated Press*

SAN FRANCISCO — Ruling that California's "three strikes" law is not mandatory, the state's highest court opened the way for thousands of inmates sentenced under the statute to ask judges to reconsider their 25-year-to-life terms.

The state Supreme Court ruled unanimously Thursday that judges do not have to impose the sentences for repeat criminals if they think the sentence would be too harsh.

The law had allowed only prosecutors to seek exemptions from the mandatory sentences. But the justices said that denying judges that same power would be unconstitutional.

The ruling does not affect the 19 other states that have some version of the three strikes law.

Republican legislative leaders in California said they would try to overturn the decision, a change that would probably require a voter-approved constitutional amendment.

"The justices showed they are more interested in protecting the turf of the bench than they are about protecting the safety of Californians," said Secretary of State Bill Jones, who sponsored the 1994 statute.

The law defines certain violent or serious crimes as "strikes." Anyone with one strike who is convicted of a new felony must be sentenced to at least twice the usual term. A person with two strikes who is convicted of any felony gets 25 years to life.

Critics cite statistics showing that 85 percent of the second and third strikes have been for nonviolent crimes, including burglary, drug offenses and shoplifting. Normally a misdemeanor, shoplifting, or petty theft, is a felony for anyone with a previous theft-related conviction.

In March 1995, Jerry Dewayne Williams of Los Angeles got 25 years to life for stealing a slice of pizza from a group of children on a pier. The felony petty theft conviction was his third strike.

Along with its ruling Thursday, the state Supreme Court invited more than 15,000 prisoners sentenced under the law to appeal.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Clinton Is Urged to Endorse Amendment on Victims' Rights

WASHINGTON — Senior advisers are urging President Bill Clinton to endorse a constitutional amendment to protect rights of crime victims — the first constitutional amendment the Clinton administration would back.

Administration officials said Mr. Clinton was weighing an "options memo" that recommends the administration formulate its version of a victims' rights amendment.

The issue of crime victims' rights is always an emotional topic, but an election year escalates its importance.

The expected Republican presidential nominee, Bob Dole, last month endorsed a constitutional amendment on victims' rights introduced in the Senate by Jon Kyl, Republican of Arizona, and Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California.

Administration officials said Mr. Dole's comments accelerated the review process, which was under way in the Justice Department, in another apparent illustration of Mr. Clinton's bid to capture traditionally Republican issues. *(WP)*

### $1 Billion Buys 'Pitiful Results'

WASHINGTON — The federal government has given states more than a billion dollars in the past decade to set up computer systems to collect child support with only "pitiful results," Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, said.

Only five states have their computerized systems running, illustrating the lawmaker called "glaring deficiencies in what has been a well-financed and certainly well-intentioned effort" to put into operation the computerized systems for tracking deadbeat parents.

Last year, states collected only 18.3 percent of the child support payments that were due, he said at a news conference with Representative Lynn C. Woolsey, Democrat of California.

"This is a dismal record and one that won't improve until the efficiency of the computer tracking system improves," Mr. Hyde said. *(WP)*

### 'Oops – Did I Really Say That?'

WASHINGTON — A Clinton administration adviser George Stephanopoulos, then and now, on Craig Livingstone, a former reporter and the former director of the White House office of personnel security who was put on leave for his role in the FBI files scandal.

Then: "He does a terrific job. All I know is that anything that has to do with security or logistics — Craig's going to take care of it. You don't have to tell him how to do it, when to do it. Just that it needs to be done, and he does it. And he knows how to cut through the bureaucracy and get things done." (Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, May 22, 1994.)

Now: "I don't know him that well. He's a guy that was around. He came up to me one day and said, 'My paper's doing this, would you give them a quote?' and I said, 'Sure.' I never worked with him on a campaign, but he seemed competent. What can I tell you?"

And what's this about cutting through bureaucracy? (Pause. Longer pause. Even longer pause.) "I just can't think of a specific thing he handled." *(WP)*

### Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole, emphasizing his work for farmers when he was in the Senate: "I've been on the Ag Committee in the House and Senate — I've been on the Agriculture Committee as long as I've been in the Congress, and that's a long time. I'm sort of the senior member of the Ag Committee." *(WP)*

# The Rich Growing Richer Than Ever

By Steven A. Holmes
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Using new methods of collecting data that it says provide a more accurate picture of incomes, the Census Bureau says that the gap between the most affluent Americans and all other citizens is wider than it has been since the end of World War II.

Looking at five different indicators to measure household income distribution, the Census Bureau has determined that from 1968, when the gap began to widen, to 1994 — the last year for which complete data are available — despite some yearly fluctuations each indicator has shown a pronounced increase in the gap between the incomes of the well-to-do and those of the poor and the working class.

And, during the first two years of the Clinton administration, the report indicated that the share of national income earned by the top five percent of households grew at a faster rate than during the eight years of the Reagan administration, which was often characterized as favoring the rich.

But the report said it was difficult to determine how much of the soaring fortunes of the rich in 1993 and 1994 represented real gains at the top of the earning ladder and how much simply reflected changes in the ways the Census Bureau collected data. Officials said that the acceleration in income inequality was partly explained by the bureau's use of computers for the first time in January 1994 to assist interviewers conducting surveys on household income, employment and other data.

Also, in March 1994, the Census Bureau lifted its upper limit on reported income from $300,000 a year, allowing households for the first time to report up to $1 million in earnings.

Both changes tended to boost household incomes reported in the higher income brackets, producing a more accurate picture of income distribution. But the change also made it look as though income disparity was widening more rapidly, officials said.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Mormons Pay Tribute to a Brutal Trip

When more than 100 Mormons set out in covered wagons a few days ago from Nauvoo, Illinois, to begin the long trek cross-country to Salt Lake City, it was an appropriate tribute to, but also a far cry from, their ancestors' journey 150 years ago to escape religious persecution.

The new group was equipped for the 1,100 mile trip with plenty to eat, video cameras, trailers and portable toilets.

The first travelers — about 70,000 Mormons left Nauvoo in February 1846 — were instructed by a leader that surviving the trip would require a good wagon, three yoke of oxen, two cows, two beef cattle, three sheep, 1,000 pounds of flour, 20 pounds of sugar, a rifle and ammunition, a tent, at least 10 pounds of seed and farming tools.

But after years of sometimes violent persecution, few of the Mormons could afford that. Some locals profited from their desperation. "We have sold our place for a trifle to a Baptist minister," wrote Martha Haven. "All we got was a cow and two pairs of steers."

The modern pilgrims, in contrast, will camp in friendly towns where cookouts and festivals are planned. They are taking a leisurely two summers for the trip. The new group has also enjoyed balmy skies, in stark contrast to the bone-chilling weather that, along with hunger, disease and Indian attacks, claimed hundreds of lives during the 1846 crossing.

And yet those early pioneers, comparing their trip to the exodus from Egypt under Moses, thanked God for what seemed a miraculous gift: It was so cold the Mississippi froze, allowing them to walk across.

Today's group is taking the ferry.

### Short Take

It has been more than six years, but still the frames hang empty at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston. Visitors stare at the gilded frames of Vermeer's "The Concert" or Rembrandt's "Storm on the Sea of Galilee" as if reverently pondering the enormity of the loss. The cost of the theft of those and nine other works by two men disguised as police officers was termed incalculable by art experts. But investigators say they are as confident as ever that the paintings will be found. The FBI still has an agent working full-time on the case. Statutes of limitations have expired in the theft, meaning the works could be returned without penalty, unless it was determined they crossed state lines in the past five years.

*International Herald Tribune*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# Nuclear-Ban Talks Are in 11th Hour

## *Negotiators Scramble for Formula That Will Satisfy India*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

GENEVA — Negotiators worked against the clock Friday to amend a draft nuclear test ban treaty to get around opposition from India, officials said.

A Dutch diplomat, Jaap Ramaker, chairman of the negotiations, held urgent talks with the 61 nations at the disarmament conference to try and forge a formula for salvaging the pact.

The time to find compromise is running short, since the conference wants to conclude a comprehensive test ban treaty by next Friday, diplomats said.

Mr. Ramaker is expected to present a revised draft treaty early next week, according to diplomats.

The pact is intended to ban all nuclear explosions.

Sticking points included the timing of an all-out ban, on-site inspections in case of a suspected nuclear blast, and China's proposal to reconsider allowing "peaceful nuclear explosions" in 10 years.

Under the current draft, the five declared nuclear powers — Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States — as well as the three nuclear "threshold" states of India, Israel and Pakistan, must agree before the treaty can become law.

The threshold states are those suspected of having or being close to having a nuclear-bomb capability.

India said Thursday that it could not sign the treaty "in its present form" because it did not contain a strong enough pledge for all nations to work toward total nuclear disarmament.

Under a new proposal, those nuclear powers and threshold states that ratify the pact could, after a certain period of time, decide among themselves that the treaty should take effect, even if India is not on board.

It was not clear whether Britain, China and Russia would agree to that formula, since they have insisted that all threshold states must ratify it.

In Islamabad, Pakistan's foreign minister warned Friday that the treaty would be worthless unless the three threshold nuclear states, including India, put their signatures on it.

"We're not just saying that if India doesn't sign we won't," Aseef Ahmad Ali said. "What we are saying is that at least all eight — five nuclear and three threshold states — should sign, otherwise it will have no effect."

The current draft of the treaty, according to Pakistan, puts too much control over verification in the hands of the declared nuclear powers.

"We support a comprehensive ban on testing and we want to push ahead with it because we believe that it is in our interest and in the interest of the world," Mr. Ali said.

Indian newspapers on Friday applauded their government's refusal to sign the proposed treaty. "It is probably one of the best decisions the country has made in recent history," The Hindustan Times said. *(Reuters, AP)*

# Summit Agenda: Soccer and North Korea

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

SEOUL — The summit meeting of the leaders of Japan and South Korea opening Saturday is aimed at improving historically poor ties between the Asian neighbors.

When Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea meet on the southern South Korean resort island of Cheju on Saturday and Sunday, they will discuss, among other issues, North Korea.

But the impetus for the meeting was provided by an unlikely source — the joint hosting of the 2002 World Cup. After an intensive two-year bidding battle, the two countries were chosen in May to be co-hosts.

"The World Cup is a wonderful opportunity, a gift from heaven," Mr. Kim said in an interview with the Japanese daily Tokyo Shimbun.

Mr. Hashimoto said at a news conference, "We must have constant dialogues with our neighbor South Korea, particularly when the situation on the Korean Peninsula remains uncertain."

The Japanese leader said one of his aims would be to present Mr. Kim's views on North Korea to a meeting of the Group of Seven nations in France next week.

The two met in March during a conference of Asian and European leaders in Bangkok, but it will be Mr. Hashimoto's first visit to South Korea since he became prime minister in January.

Japanese and South Korean officials hope that co-hosting the World Cup will help develop friendlier ties.

Korea was a Japanese colony from 1910 to 1945, and its culture and language were harshly suppressed. Many Koreans still remember those times, and have passed on their attitudes to younger generations.

South Korea regards a territorial dispute with Japan over a group of tiny, uninhabited islands in the Sea of Japan as an unresolved legacy of the occupation.

Officials said Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Kim also were to discuss eschanges among youth groups as a means of bringing the nations closer together. *(AP, Reuters)*

Mutty Monir/Agence France-Presse

**RAIN? DEAL WITH IT — A boy wearing a plastic sheet in a flooded street in Dhaka, Bangladesh, which has been hit by monsoon rains.**

# *Okinawa Will Vote on Bases*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TOKYO — Residents of Okinawa will vote this year on whether the U.S. military presence there should be reduced.

The Okinawa state assembly passed an ordinance Friday that requires the largely symbolic referendum within six months.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto criticized the decision: "This will complicate the issue very much, and I expect the results would be tough for the government," he said.

Okinawans blame the bases for noise, crime and economic stagnation, and have long protested the fact that their tiny island 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) southwest of Tokyo is home to 75 percent of the U.S. bases in Japan.

Opposition to the bases, which cover a fifth of the island, has heightened since the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan girl last September, for which three U.S. servicemen were convicted.

The United States and Japan agreed this year to return 20 percent of the U.S. military base land to Okinawa, and are discussing what else can be done to ease the burden.

The governor of Okinawa, Masahide Ota, however, wants the bases removed entirely, a move that is very unlikely.

The referendum will also ask whether the U.S.-Japan Status of Forces Agreement, which defines the status of the U.S. military in Japan, needs to be reviewed and possibly revised.

A clear majority in favor of a reduction of the bases and a review of the agreement would put pressure on Prime Minister Hashimoto.

Mr. Ota supports thousands of Okinawan landowners who say they will not renew the leases to the U.S. military. That has forced Mr. Hashimoto's government into a long and unpopular series of legal strong-arm tactics to force renewals. *(AP, Reuters)*

# Drafter of Japan's Constitution Dies

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Charles L. Kades, 90, a lawyer who supervised the drafting of Japan's postwar constitution, died Tuesday in a hospital in Greenfield, Massachusetts.

In a long and varied career, Mr. Kades tackled many complex problems.

Yet none of the cases he worked on and none of the deals he made had the impact of one whirlwind, a 10-day effort in February 1946 when Mr. Kades supervised the transformation of Japan from a monarchy into a modern democracy with full guarantees of equality.

Under pressure from the occupying Allies, the Japanese government had begun the process of revising the Meiji Constitution of 1881 late in 1945, but when details of the drafting committee's work leaked out on Feb. 1, 1946, and were seen to be no more than a light reworking of the old constitution, there was an immediate outcry.

Although an American directive allowed him to order reforms "only as a last resort," with the first postwar general election just two months away and with an 11-nation commission due to take over the issue of a constitution, General Douglas A. MacArthur, the supreme Allied commander, intervened.

He ordered his own 24-member government section staff to draft a constitution. They started Feb. 4 and Lieutenant Colonel Kades was put in charge of the steering committee and told to produce a constitution by Feb. 12.

A gentle leader who resolved many debates, he worked night and day to accomplish his mission. The resulting document stripped the emperor of authority, established an elected government and guaranteed a range of civil rights, including equality for women.

On March 4, Colonel Kades presided over the negotiations with Japanese authorities that led to the adoption of the American draft, including the famous renunciation of war that Colonel Kades had composed himself from General MacArthur's notes.

The constitution took effect on May 3, 1947, and proved so popular and so effective in laying the groundwork for Japan's re-emergence as an economic power that Colonel Kades, who was decorated by the army for his work, also became a lionized figure in Japan.

### G. David Schine, 69, Figure In Army-McCarthy Hearings

NEW YORK (NYT) — G. David Schine, a catalytic figure in the fierce drama that brought to a climax the chapter in U.S. history known as the McCarthy era, was killed when a single-engine plane piloted by his son Berndt crashed shortly after takeoff from Burbank, California.

Mr. Schine, who was 69 and lived in Los Angeles, died with his wife, Hillevi, 64, and their son, 35. No one else was aboard the plane Wednesday.

Mr. Schine's military service was central to the 36 days of testimony and argument that riveted hundreds of thousands of people to their television sets in the spring of 1954 to watch the U.S. Army-McCarthy hearings in the marble-columned caucus room of the Senate Office Building in Washington.

The answer to the question that the hearings were intended to resolve — whether Senator McCarthy had employed undue pressure in an unsuccessful effort to win an officer's commission for Mr. Schine, an unpaid investigative aide of his who had been drafted — proved inconclusive.

But Senator McCarthy's conduct during the hearings led to a vote of censure against him by the Senate on Dec. 2, 1954. The power he had wielded during his unrestrained hunts for communists in America was broken, and he died less than three years later.

### Walter Guevara Arze, 84, Former President of Bolivia

LA PAZ (AP) — Walter Guevara Arze, 84, a former president of Bolivia and a leader of the 1952 revolution, died Thursday.

Mr. Guevara Arze was president for 85 days in 1979 until a military coup removed him from office. He also was a vice presidential candidate in 1989 and served five times as a cabinet minister.

# Nigeria Frees a Rights Activist

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

LAGOS — Gani Fawehinmi, a prominent opposition lawyer who had been held in solitary confinement for nearly five months for criticizing Nigeria's military government, was freed Friday, his office said.

"He is not yet home, but we have been told he has been freed," a lawyer at his office here said.

Mr. Fawehinmi, a critic of the military government of General Sani Abacha, was arrested Jan. 30 before he could address an anti-government rally.

He also had agreed to argue before the nation's highest court that General Abacha acted illegally and unconstitutionally in the execution of the author and rights activist Ken Saro-Wiwa.

He had been held in the northern town of Bauchi, where his colleagues said he was ill and had been denied treatment.

Mr. Fawehinmi, 58, has been in and out of detention dozens of times for criticizing military governments over the years.

His release came just before a Nigerian delegation was to meet a Commonwealth committee that is monitoring human rights in Nigeria and pressing the nation toward civilian rule. There had been speculation for some time in the human rights community that some political detainees could be freed. *(Reuters, AFP)*

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### *German Criticism Infuriates China*

BEIJING — China issued a furious response Friday to the German Parliament's adoption of a resolution condemning Beijing's Tibet policy, calling it a "perverse" act that could only harm German interests here.

"This action of the federal Parliament is an open violation of the principle of the international norm, and a gross interference in the internal affairs of China, at which we express our strong discontent and indignation," the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said.

The resolution, passed Thursday in the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, condemned "China's continued policy of repression in Tibet" and systematic disadvantages for the Tibetan people in the Himalayan region.

The resolution called on the German government to press the Chinese government harder to observe human rights and to "end any policy that could lead to a destruction of Tibetan culture."

Only a few Bundestag members, mainly east German-based reformed Communists, abstained from the vote, and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said the text essentially reflected the government's view. *(AFP)*

### *Khmer Rouge Vow Fight to the Finish*

PHNOM PENH — The Khmer Rouge guerrilla group said Friday it was ready to fight for 100 years to overthrow the government.

"We have to struggle to abolish the regime in order to set up a new government, new parliament, new armed forces and new court," Khieu Samphan, the group's nominal leader, said in a clandestine radio broadcast monitored here.

The call for struggle comes after weeks of rumors — generally disbelieved here — that the group's leader, Pol Pot, had died earlier this month. No broadcast by the Khmer Rouge's radio has confirmed or denied the speculation. *(AP)*

### *Russian's Remark Irritates Japanese*

TOKYO — Japan reacted angrily Friday to reported remarks by the Russian foreign minister that Tokyo and Moscow should postpone any negotiations aimed at resolving a long-running territorial dispute.

"We strongly feel that this is an issue which must be addressed by our generation and not deferred to the next generation," said Japan's deputy Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ken Shimanouchi.

Mr. Shimanouchi said that Japan lodged a protest with the Russian Foreign Ministry through its embassy in Moscow late Thursday.

Russian media reported Wednesday that Foreign Minister Yevgeni M. Primakov suggested Japan and Russia delay talks on the dispute over small islands off northern Japan called Northern Territories by Japan and the southern Kuriles by Russia.

Mr. Primakov made a similar statement in January, inviting angry protest from Japan.

No territory talks had been scheduled and none were on the horizon, possibly indicating Russia wanted to shelve the dispute indefinitely. *(Reuters)*

### *In Jam Over Mom*

TAIPEI — Vice President Lien Chan of Taiwan is under fire for causing traffic jams so he can get home for lunch.

But the government says the law entitles his limousine to be whisked through the traffic, and that Mr. Lien doesn't want to break a long-standing custom of lunching with his mother. *(AP)*


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# BOOKS

### ANYTHING CONSIDERED

*By Peter Mayle. 303 pages. $23. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.*

Reviewed by Alan Riding

WHEN Peter Mayle wrote "A Year in Provence" in the late 1980s, he was a rat-race fugitive trying to make ends meet. The former advertising executive struck literary gold. Through his folksy account of renovating a crumbling cottage in the Luberon, legions of readers around the world began to dream of the bucolic life of the south of France, to imagine themselves sipping chilled rosé in some shaded corner of Provence. Suddenly Mayle's world was a marketable product, and the affable Briton, now 56 promptly began repackaging it.

In "Toujours Provence," another huge best-seller, he picked up where he left off in "A Year in Provence." He then turned to novels: "Hotel Pastis," in which, yes, a British advertising tycoon converts an abandoned police building in Provence into a hotel; "A Dog's Life," the Provençal memoirs of the author's shaggy dog, Boy, and now "Anything Considered," a fresh romp across Provence, this time with the sybaritic life of the Côte d'Azur thrown in for good measure.

With "Anything Considered," Mayle has written an entertaining thriller that moves along apace, but his loyal readers need not worry. Much of his raw material is familiar: wonderful meals described in succulent detail; vintage wines, all named to stimulate fantasy, and a rich assortment of French "characters," or perhaps caricatures, ranging from a gruff but caring cleaning woman to a corrupt and surly cop. The lead roles go to two Brits, an American, a Japanese and an Italian, but France provides the extras and the décor.

Luciano Bennett, who has tired of making television programs in London and Paris, finds himself struggling to get by in a Provençal village peopled with Maylean characters. Familiar? Instead of writing "A Year in Provence," however, Bennett advertises in the International Herald Tribune in hope of finding "interesting and unusual work." Julian Poe, a wealthy old Etonian, offers what looks like a sinecure: Bennett will live in comfort in Monte Carlo and pretend to be Poe, thus enabling Poe to fulfill his residency requirement in Monte Carlo while continuing to live in Provence without paying French taxes. A minor scam, one might say.

What Poe does not disclose is that an attaché case containing the secret of how to cultivate black truffles will be delivered to Bennett. And when the case is seized by sidekicks of a shady Italian operator, Enzo Tuzzi, Bennett is ordered to recover it, with dismemberment by Poe's Japanese butler, Shimo, the price of failure. Fortunately, Poe assigns Bennett an American assistant in the shapely form of Anna Hersh, one of Poe's former mistresses. She needs the money and, conveniently, is nifty at unarmed combat. Unfortunately, Poe forgets that Anna is still sore at him for dropping her years earlier.

It is, of course, vintage Mayle: All the twists and turns that follow revolve around something to eat. As it happens, the plot is not that improbable. The black truffle, the most expensive variety, which grows wildly in parts of southern France, is in short supply. And it might well be worth fighting for the formula to cultivate it. Naturally, as they weave their way from the Côte d'Azur through Provence, Anna and Bennett also keep busy tasting wines and other dishes. In fact, to prove that it is all true, they finish up in one of the author's favorite restaurants — except that Mayle is unlikely to be seen there these days. His books drew so many tourists to his front gate outside Ménerbes that he now prefers to live on Long Island, New York.

*Alan Riding is European cultural correspondent for The New York Times.*


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# Lebed Withdraws Plot Charges

## *He Says Generals Only Tried to Pressure Yeltsin*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

MOSCOW — Russia's new national security chief, Alexander I. Lebed, withdrew accusations Friday that a group of generals had planned to put pressure on President Boris N. Yeltsin to prevent the dismissal of Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev.

Speaking to the State Duma, the lower house of Parliament, Mr. Lebed played down the affair, which he himself made public on Tuesday, the day of General Grachev's dismissal.

"The matter is over, it's not worth a *hill of beans*," he said.

Mr. Lebed told the Duma that General Grachev's press secretary, Yelena Agapova, had tried to organize a campaign of telegrams from military units to the president to keep the minister in his job, but that he had intervened to stop her.

"I sent a telegram to all units in the Moscow military district telling them to stay calm and get on with training," he said. "There was a half-joking recommendation to the generals not to waste official funds on telegrams of condolence."

On Tuesday, Mr. Lebed caused a sensation by telling a news conference he had forestalled a repetition of the attempted military coup in Moscow of 1991.

He then described what had happened as not a coup, but an attempt to put pressure on Mr. Yeltsin by putting troops on alert, and insisted that several generals, whom he named as involved, should hand in their resignations.

But on Friday he made no mention of these allegations and said the affair — still under investigation by military prosecutors — "has no future in court."

The acting defense minister, General Mikhail Kolesnikov, wrote to the Duma to deny reports that Mr. Lebed's intervention Tuesday had interfered with command and control over the armed forces.

President Yeltsin, meanwhile, in a fighting mood for the July 3 election runoff with the Communist leader, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, thumbed his nose at the Duma by rejecting a draft law on the transfer of presidential powers.

A Yeltsin aide said the president had sent the draft law on the transfer of presidential powers back to the Duma for reconsideration.

"The president is not afraid of handing over power, but as you all understand he will not have to hand over power anyway," said an aide, Alexander Kotenkov. It was not clear exactly why Mr. Yeltsin objected to the bill.

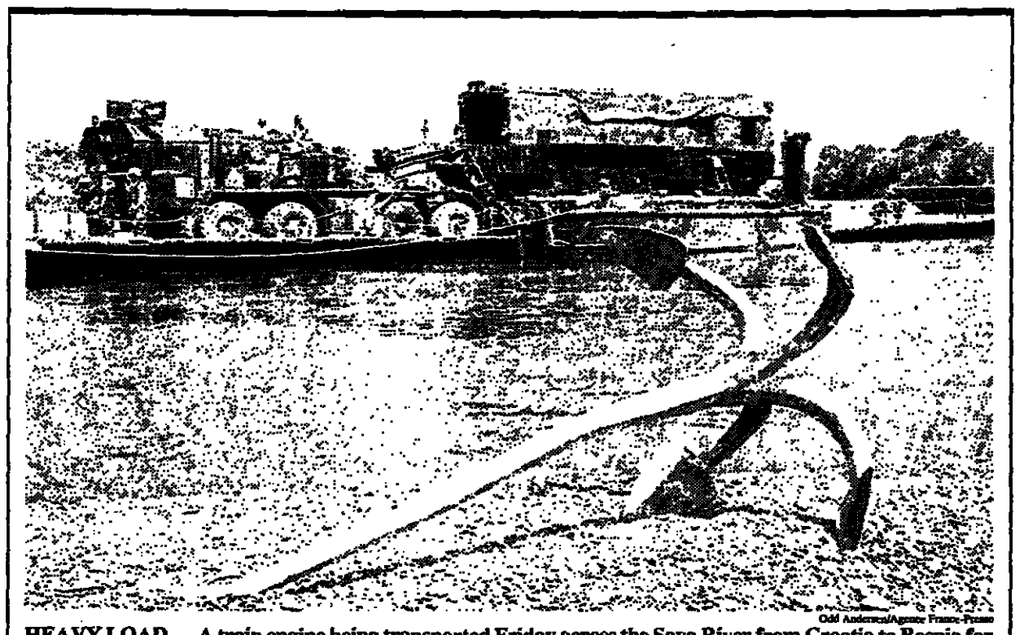
The Itar-Tass press agency quoted the Central Electoral Commission chairman, Nikolai Ryabov, as saying the second round of voting would go ahead as planned.

"There is not a shadow of doubt about this," he said.

Mr. Zyuganov, who trailed Mr. Yeltsin by less than 3 percentage points in the first round, but has been left in the lurch by potential allies, warned Thursday that the election could be disrupted by political infighting in the Kremlin.

A prominent reformer, Grigori Yavlinsky, on Friday welcomed Mr. Yeltsin's decision to purge powerful hard-liners from his inner circle, and hinted he might support the president's reelection bid.

Mr. Yavlinsky, an economist who came in fourth in Sunday's first round of voting, had resisted throwing his vote to Mr. Yeltsin. He had said he would only encourage his voters not to elect Mr. Zyuganov. He seemed ready to reconsider. *(Reuters, AP)*



Odd Andersen/Agence France-Presse

**HEAVY LOAD — A train engine being transported Friday across the Sava River from Croatia to Bosnia for use by UN troops in transporting fuel. The total weight of the engine and the truck carrying it was 80 tons.**

# AIRLINES: *British Regulators Are Looking at BA-American Deal as a Merger*

**Continued from Page 1**

thorities in the U.K., Europe or the U.S. block this deal," said Andy Chambers, an analyst at S.G. Strauss Turnbull.

But some said that with such a huge share of key routes at stake, competition authorities had little choice but to investigate the impact of the proposed union.

"With such a major alliance it would have been imprudent of a competition authority not to take a look at it," said Andrew Darke, an analyst with the brokerage Williams de Broe. Political pressure for an investigation had been mounting since last week, when Ian Lang, the British government cabinet member who is president of the Board of Trade, officially asked the Office of Fair Trading to look into the matter.

The key to the deal is the so-called open skies agreement between Britain and the United States. Government negotiators said Friday they planned to re-open the long stalled talks Monday. Under that deal, Britain would throw open Heathrow Airport to flights by U.S. airlines for the first time. Now, only two U.S. carriers, American and United Airlines, have landing rights at Heathrow, the world's busiest international airport.

British Airways now holds 48 percent of the landing slots at Heathrow. By combining trans-Atlantic flights with American, that dominance would grow. Combined, British Airways and American currently have 488 weekly trans-Atlantic flights, accounting for 60 percent of the air traffic between Britain and the United States.

Not surprisingly, rivals have been quick to call the alliance a monopoly that would run counter to consumers' interests. BA and American insist that their deal must be seen in the broader context, one that will force an open skies agreement.

In addition to the lure of a possible open skies agreement, analysis said authorities also were likely to be swayed by a precedent: the code-sharing agreement reached last spring between United Airlines and Lufthansa. That alliance won quick and quiet approval from all the relevant authorities, setting an example which BA and American hope to follow.

In spite of the obvious setback that the British probe now marks, BA said Friday it was pressing ahead. A policy committee comprised of one senior executive from each airline has already been set up to coordinate the activities of a dozen task forces looking at everything from the melding of trans-Atlantic schedules to computer systems and frequent flyer programs.

"I would be surprised if this investigation proves to be a major stumbling block," Mr. Darke said.

# *A Flair for the Theatrical*

## Yeltsin Solidifies His Prospects for Re-election

By Michael Specter
*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — Whether he is standing on a tank facing down a coup, as he did five years ago, or dismissing his best friend in the name of saving democracy, Boris N. Yeltsin has a gift for political theater that has repeatedly been his own salvation.

By banishing three of his closest and least popular aides from the Kremlin, President Yeltsin has restored an image of decisiveness that had faded during years of ill health and absentee leadership, and thus solidified his prospect in the presidential runoff election on July 3.

By entrusting his immediate fate to

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

two more respected figures — Alexander I. Lebed, the trusted law-and-order man who ran third in the presidential race, and Anatoli B. Chubais, an architect of free-market reforms — he has given some tentative answers to the question of what is in store if he wins a second term.

Politically, he can hardly lose by the actions he took Thursday.

In place of a bunch of drinking buddies with no real constituency, Mr. Yeltsin now has two men who, in different ways, appeal to the voters he most needs to attract.

The three advisers who were dismissed were his friend Major General Alexander Korzhakov, chief of presidential security; General Mikhail Barsukov, head of the agency that replaced the KGB, and Oleg N. Soskovets, a hard-line deputy prime minister.

The purge — following the dismissal Tuesday of Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev — rids the Kremlin of the last senior officials devoted to the disastrous and unpopular war against separatists in Chechnya.

Mr. Lebed, a former general, is the foremost symbol of order in a society that is sick of corruption.

He is known as a principled military man who opposed the Chechnya war and was dismissed for it, a patriot who has not succumbed to the hate-mongering of some nationalists, a straight-talker with an air of rectitude.

When Mr. Yeltsin introduced him at a special meeting of the National Security Council, he ended with the words, "Get ready for action, Alexander Ivanovich."

Mr. Lebed shot back the automatic response of the Russian soldier: "I serve my fatherland."

Nobody knows what Mr. Lebed would be like as a leader. Critics who fear he is an authoritarian at heart were appalled when Mr. Yeltsin said publicly that Mr. Lebed could be the heir to the presidency.

But as a campaign move, the ascent of Mr. Lebed may be the shrewdest thing that Mr. Yeltsin has done.

Mr. Chubais brings a different part of the electorate back to Mr. Yeltsin.

His is one of the most hated names in Russia.

Impoverished farmers, unemployed factory workers and elderly pensioners who have seen their savings turn to dust, blame Mr. Chubais, who, as head of Mr. Yeltsin's privatization effort, played a major role in selling off factories and farms that had become way-stations of a welfare state. But the people who despise Mr. Chubais are likely to vote for the Communists anyway. Mr. Yeltsin needs the support of liberals, and Mr. Chubais provides them with a reason to vote for him.

"For Yeltsin, you can argue whether today's actions were correct or incorrect," said Vladimir Zharikin, who works on his campaign staff.

"But either way, he has acted concretely.

"He might have done something different, but all the same he acted. Thank God he's begun to understand what an election campaign is all about."

Since he became president, Mr. Yeltsin has wavered between democrat and despot. He has expanded economic freedoms and carried out free elections. He has also banned newspapers, shielded his eyes from corruption and waged a war in Chechnya that has killed more than 30,000 people and threatened the stability of Russia itself.

He has brought into government a generation of young reformers. And when it suited him, he has disposed of them. Both Mr. Chubais and Mr. Lebed, ascendant Thursday, were purged by Mr. Yeltsin within the past year.

But at pivotal moments, Mr. Yeltsin has generally chosen to keep Russia on what he sees as a course toward modernization and reform, rather than heading back toward repression and the welfare state.

"For Yeltsin, for democracy and for the future of this country, this is a historical moment," said Boris Grushin, a sociologist and pollster.

"There has been all this talk about what will happen if Yeltsin wins. Will he just turn the Kremlin over to the bad guys who he always has with him there?

"Well now it looks like those guys are gone and there may be nobody bad left in the Kremlin to turn to."

Of course that could change. Mr. Yeltsin is an old hand at shifting course at a moment's notice.

In 1994 he dumped many of his economic reformers and brought in a more conservative group of advisers.

This year, anxious about a challenge from the Communists, he did the same thing.

The move Thursday, portrayed as a rescue of democracy, had about it more than a whiff of Machiavelli and an aura of Kremlin stagecraft.

There is no assurance that Mr. Lebed and Mr. Chubais, ambitious men with different outlooks, will not find themselves, sooner or later, at odds with each other — or with Mr. Yeltsin, who is not nearly as close to either of his new insiders as he was with those he just purged.

"He now has nobody left that he can call close to him," said Lydia Shevtsova, a political analyst at the Moscow Carnegie Center.

"People will say this is favorable for reform. But for Yeltsin himself, he is now alone in the Kremlin. It's risky, but it's also courageous."

# Study Calls Smog a Major Hazard

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Thousands of people, particularly those with respiratory ailments, are being hospitalized because high ozone levels and summer heat make it hard to breathe, the American Lung Association said.

The study, conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health, found that exposure to ground-level ozone, the main ingredient of smog, was linked to up to 15,000 hospital admissions and 50,000 respiratory-related emergency room visits in 13 cities with high ozone levels.

"Although considerable progress has been made in reducing ozone concentrations, it is still a pervasive public health problem," according to John Spengler, director of the Environmental Science and Engineering Program at Harvard.

Exposure to ozone can cause a variety of short-term health problems, including coughing and shortness of breath.

Ozone is particularly harmful to people with such respiratory conditions as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema, and to the underdeveloped breathing systems of children.

Ozone is formed when volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxide from motor vehicles and other sources fester together on hot, humid days.

The study found, on average, that as many as 10 percent of hospital admissions for asthma during the ozone season were attributable to elevated ozone levels.

Some 4.8 million American children suffer from asthma.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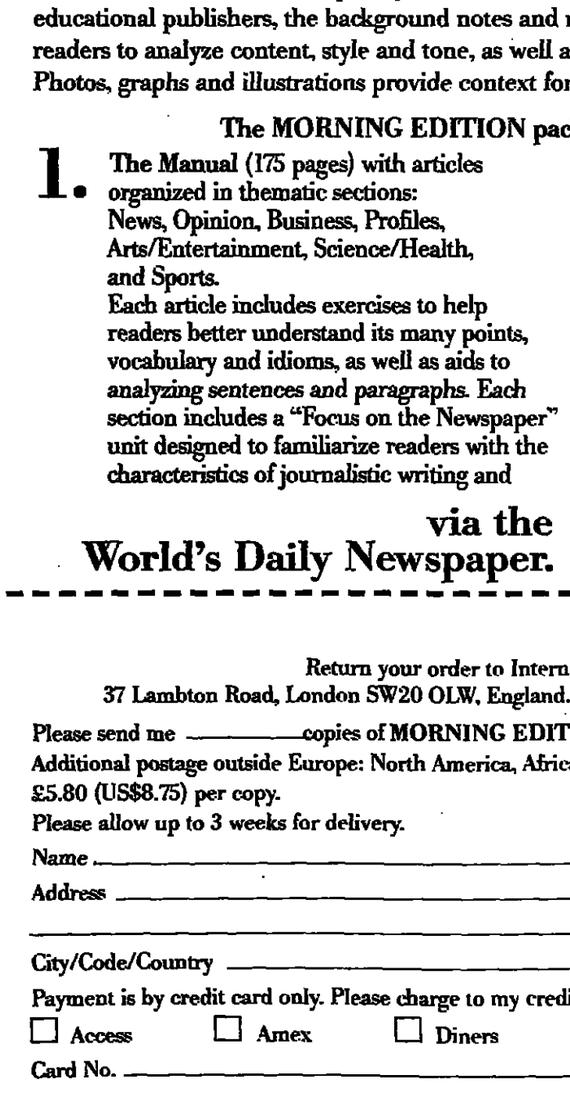


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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

# A Wrench in the Works

The bleak possibility arises that negotiations on a test ban treaty may fall into deepening deadlock or — an even more bitter prospect — produce a treaty that will languish and not be put into effect. More is at stake than the disappointment of diplomats at the prospective withering of an international project that has been pursued for 40 years. A comprehensive test ban treaty would outlaw tests in the one place, underground, where they now are still allowed. Such a treaty would contribute to preventing nations without bombs from acquiring one and nations with bombs from building more. Default would leave the world a measurably more dangerous place.

The principal difficulty now bearing in on the negotiators at Geneva arises from the real but undeclared bomb programs of India, Pakistan and Israel. A treaty that did not sooner or later bind these three "threshold" states would not be serious. But they all face what they regard as grave security threats and are reluctant to be contained.

Actually, the Israelis could yet go along. Tests appear not to be central to their nuclear program, and the text may meet their requirements for a role in treaty implementation and for protection from mischievous inquiry. India is the difficult one. It continues to set as a condition that the five declared nuclear states (the United States, Russia, China, France, Britain) first accept a timetable for their own disarmament. Pakistan is unlikely to ratify if India does not.

Handling the Threshold Three was always going to be hard. The best way to proceed was always first to get the treaty ratified and brought into force and then to win them over — by using the treaty to help calm global nuclear fever and by providing alternatives to nuclear armament, including political agreements with threat countries. Unfortunately, the other four declared nuclear powers have been pressing Washington to bring in the Three before the treaty enters into force. This puts pressure on India — which it seems quite able to withstand.

President Bill Clinton has insisted that a test ban is important. And so it is. This is his moment to remind the four other powers of their immense common interest in establishing this check on nuclear spread. A treaty without early participation by India, Pakistan and Israel would be flawed, but its very coming into effect would be a force drawing them in. India has picked up the support of Iran, but its friends need to convey that its best chance of having its nuclear prescriptions heard outside the ranks of the rogues lies in joining the treaty.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

# Indefensible Spending

Five years after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Washington is still hooked on excessive defense spending. A presidential election year may not be a promising moment to urge restraint, but the military spending binge Congress is contemplating bears little relation to the diminished foreign threats that face the United States.

On June 13, Congress passed its 1997 budget resolution, a rough framework for next year's spending. It provides an extravagant $266 billion for defense, some $12 billion more than the Clinton administration's already generous request. With Congress committed to firm targets for eliminating the deficit by 2002, every unnecessary dollar added to the defense budget forces compensating cuts in already painfully reduced domestic programs.

America needs a robust defense to deal with potential threats, and to be prepared to fight unexpected conflicts like the Gulf War. But it does not need the forces and spending that were required to contain the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon budget and the size of the military services have been trimmed considerably since the high point of the Reagan military buildup. But the Reagan baseline was so high that even a significantly reduced Pentagon budget is not much less than the Cold War average. It can safely be cut further by limiting or eliminating purchases of unnecessary and costly new weapons systems.

New submarines are a good example. Advanced attack submarines lost much of their rationale with the collapse of Soviet power. Production of Seawolf class submarines has been held to three because of their high costs and limited value. But the Navy is already moving on to a new, more technologically sophisticated generation of attack submarines. A compliant Congress wants to spend $1.5 billion on the new submarine program next year, double the administration request. According to Pentagon estimates, the cost will grow to $71 billion by the time all 30 projected submarines are built. Congress also wants to add $700 million to $900 million to the administration's $2.8 billion request for spending on missile defenses and move the program for long-range missile defenses from a research stage to a working system. That could eventually cost as much as $60 billion.

Congressional Republicans and Bob Dole hope to make long-range missile defenses a major campaign theme this year and may press an amendment requiring that the missiles be in place by 2003. The administration, more reasonably, wants to invest now in short-range missile defenses to counter the immediate threat. It would pursue research on longer-range systems, but not move to build them before they are needed and can be made compatible with arms-control treaties.

President Bill Clinton should veto a defense budget that includes ambitious plans for building ballistic-missile defenses or substantially exceeds his spending request. The not-so-hidden agenda for many members of Congress is delivering federal spending to their districts, and there are few better ways to do that than fattening the Pentagon budget and ordering up expensive new weapons systems. The Cold War provided political cover for this wasteful practice, but it is now indefensible. With vital domestic programs shrinking to bring the budget into balance, Congress should not be buying military hardware the nation does not need.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

# Not by the Book

The copyright and encryption discussions now moving along briskly in Congress share an assumption that the commercial information-sharing that eventually takes place over the Internet will look more or less like book and magazine buying. That is possible. But as happened when VCRs took up a niche somewhat separate from movie theaters a decade ago — after great alarm over whether they would destroy moviegoing — some hints are also appearing that the influence of electronics on bookselling and book-buying may not be confined to simple competition and replacement.

Two book-related Internet phenomena make the point. One is the startling success, spotlighted recently by the Wall Street Journal, of a book-distribution concern called Amazon that uses an Internet site to make available more than a million book titles to potential customers, who then order the books from the company through an ordinary warehouse. According to the Journal's and other accounts, Amazon's founders are amazed by the success of their venture, which piggybacks to some extent on the growing popularity of chain "superstores" but can offer vastly greater stock than even the biggest superstore could shelve. What's interesting is the possibility that it's not the physical distribution of books that constitutes the major obstacle to publishers' reaching readers, as the enthusiasts of on-line book schemes assume. It's simply the old problems of book inventory and storage before the distribution takes place.

Similarly, while Web sites in general so far continue to lag in commercial application, the more personalized, technologically simple and cheaper possibilities of e-mail have flourished. The practice of opening an on-line discussion list for debate about a new book, initiated by HarperCollins, has been spreading rapidly.

No one claims the book publishing industry commands the kinds of sums dreamed of by the would-be on-line purveyors of clothing, banking services, household goods or even airline reservations. Those are taking much longer than predicted to catch on, and are thought to be hostage to legislation to ease concerns about copyright or the safety of confidential financial data. It would be ironic if book distribution proved the commercial activity that the Internet accommodates with gusto.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

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# Kremlin Firings Bode Well for a 2d Yeltsin Term

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — It isn't over yet, but Boris Yeltsin looks very likely to win Russia's presidential runoff on July 3.

Defeat this time will end the Communist threat to regain power, although the Communists remain dominant in the Parliament. The generation gap — really a chasm — means the nostalgics will soon fade away, as Russia gropes toward a new identity, a new definition of the power game.

As a result of this past week's purge of the Kremlin entourage, the answer to the question of which Boris Yeltsin will be president looks much more encouraging. As former Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev pointed out at a meeting of the Council for the United States and Italy in Como, Italy, last weekend, there have been two in just a few years.

The first was the courageous live wire who faced down the 1991 putsch and was a magnet for reformers eager to push the country into modern times. The second fired on the Parliament in 1993, chased away the reformers, surrounded himself with a shadowy and greedy coterie and stumbled in an aloof stupor through heart attacks and war in Chechnya. His sudden revival as an indefatigable, high-spirited campaigner in the last few months was amazing.

He is a volatile, unpredictable man. The people he chooses and the power he gives them can make all the difference. Whether the latest shift was sparked by fear of defeat or because Mr. Yeltsin has recognized he was on the wrong track and must reform himself for a successful second term, it is a good sign. Of key importance is the dismissal of Alexander Korzhakov, his bodyguard buddy who has been called his Rasputin.

Alexander Lebed is the new broom, 46 years old, tough and clear-minded, with a reputation for rigorous honesty. He is a nationalist, convinced that what Russia needs most is order, and a lot of voters agree. He admits he knows nothing of economics, though he favors reform because he is a realist fully aware that the old system failed dismally. He's for lowering taxes but making certain they are duly paid.

In an interview just before the parliamentary elections last December, he told me that after he was elected to the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and saw "how they behaved," he decided that if they were Communists, he was not.

But he doesn't consider himself a democrat either. "Democracy is a beautiful word," he said, "but I won't live to see it in this country. Here it's ersatz. I'm sick and tired of being told we're preparing a bright future. Communism, democracy, they're all on the horizon, you never get there."

He is a stern and proud soldier. He retired as a general because he quarrelled with Defense Minister Pavel Grachev — summarily fired this past week — over the war in Chechnya. But he isn't frightening.

> ***The people the president chooses and the power he gives them can make all the difference.***

"I'm willing to shake hands with anybody who is sick and tired of destroying. We must build our own land. The time of destroyers is ending. This must be the time of creators. You can't do anything based on blood and cruelty," he said.

He is often cited as a hero of the Afghan war, but his boast is of having put a quick end to the war in Moldova when he headed the 14th army there, "with 7 killed, 31 wounded and the army back to barracks in three weeks." (The death toll in Chechnya is somewhere above 30,000 so far.) In Moldova, he says, "105,000 lives were saved; I didn't ruin a single house. This is my biggest decoration."

His idea of nationalism is that "Russia must be master in its own house" — it must clean up and rely on its talents.

"This is a vast, rich country, with half-paralyzed people. We have no enemies, no allies, no national interests," he said. "We can be friendly with people in the West, the United States, but our Russia is above all for us."

Just what promises Mr. Yeltsin has made about Mr. Lebed's new powers isn't clear. He will certainly be a better influence than the rascals being replaced, and his nationalism seems constructive, not menacing. He is a bear on corruption and hates what has happened to the demoralized, humiliated army.

It may be that the scare of resurgence is a final, good turn for the country from the old Communists. The elections showed how deeply divided and disoriented Russia is. Reaching out to Mr. Lebed can not only bring Mr. Yeltsin a second term, it may help put Russia on a more stable, reliable course, one better for everybody.

*© Flora Lewis*

# Below the Belt: The Low-Down U.S. Attack on Boutros Ghali

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The U.S. decision to veto the re-election of the secretary-general of the United Nations tells us a lot about the Clinton administration — all bad — and nothing true about Boutros Boutros Ghali, the talented and brave Egyptian diplomat Washington is trying to eliminate.

"Trying" — this story is not over. President Bill Clinton can use the veto to override the 14 other members of the UN Security Council. But the council then has to agree on another candidate, which the veto-free, 185-member General Assembly, overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Boutros Ghali, can either approve or throw back repeatedly. And, lest Washington forget: In 1950 the assembly re-elected Trygve Lie despite Soviet vetoes, with the urging of the United States.

U.S. economic pressure — elect our choice or get no money from us — may win out. But the sheer outrage of UN members could make the United States happy to avoid the Lie precedent and accept a half term — two and a half years. The secretary-general tells me he put the compromise forward to save U.S. face, and his country's pride, but was turned down.

The veto threat was not made because of international opinion but was dead against it. It was announced — months early — for weakling domestic political motives and with phony "reasons."

A secretary-general is chief of the UN staff and can bring peace-threatening problems to the United Nations. But his strength depends on his background and skills and the respect UN members hold for him. Those qualifications make Mr. Boutros Ghali the only influential secretary-general aside from Dag Hammarskjöld, killed in a Congo air crash in 1961.

Mr. Boutros Ghali is the most respected professional diplomat to come out of the Arab Mideast. He stood with Anwar Sadat at Camp David to help bring Egyptian-Israeli peace. He subjected himself to the same hatreds that murdered Mr. Sadat.

This man encompasses several civilizations — Mideastern, Western, African. He draws understanding from the Islamic world in which he has lived, the Christianity in which he worships and the Jewishness of his wife. He is urbane, unabashedly intellectual and numbers French among the languages he speaks perfectly, for all of which some Americans cannot forgive him.

In his five years in office, Mr. Boutros Ghali has won the support of almost all nations in Europe, the Mideast, Africa, Latin America and Asia — a great collection of colors, religions and interests. Without the veto threat, he would breeze through the election unopposed.

The administration threatens veto for fear that the Republican onslaught against the UN, with Mr. Boutros Ghali as its Satan-figure, might win some know-nothing votes. Even as front-runner, Mr. Clinton was too flabby to resist the Republican attack.

The U.S. excuse: A new budget broom is needed. Come off it. Mr. Boutros Ghali was as good an administrator when the United States voted for him as his five predecessors, which is not very. But Washington knows that in five years in office he made reforms and pared budgets more — when allowed — than all his predecessors put together did in 45 years.

The United Nations is broke because the United States chronically owes more than $1 billion. The Republican Congress reneges — as did the Democratic Congress that Mr. Clinton was supposed to lead. And the whole UN membership keeps pushing the organization to bankruptcy with peacekeeping missions by the dozen, commissions and conferences, then orders the secretary-general to pay the bills.

Republicans and the U.S. delegation to the United Nations beat up on Mr. Boutros Ghali because he did not and could not always snap to their demands for military rescue of the Bosnian Muslims — which Mr. Clinton himself withheld until he caved. Once I read that Mr. Boutros Ghali is anti-Israel. That comes as news to such strong supporters of Israel as Abraham Foxman of the Anti-Defamation League, who says it is totally false.

Americans have the right to oppose him, but not to insult him or his people. That is what Republicans do who ape former comics like David Letterman and mockingly drawl his name out — "Booootros Boooo-tros." The words mean Peter, son of Peter. Funny? Regular thigh-slapper — like calling Yitzhak Rabin "Izzy" or yelling, "Hey Mario, whatsa-madda," or sneering the honorific of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., and hurts as much. Now they know.

*The New York Times.*

# Improved Tokyo-Seoul Ties Would Help U.S.-Japan Alliance

By Ralph A. Cossa

HONOLULU — The summit meeting this weekend between Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea on South Korea's Cheju Island is an important step forward in improving relations between America's two most important allies in Northeast Asia. It holds great promise for both nations and for regional peace and stability.

Improved ties between Tokyo and Seoul are critical to revitalizing the U.S.-Japan alliance. In many ways, South Korea is the Achilles' heel of the alliance, which can be seriously affected by events on the Korean Peninsula.

Japanese support, including but not limited to allowing unrestricted use of American forces and facilities in Japan, is crucial to the defense of South Korea in case of an attack from the North. Tokyo's failure to provide adequate support to any U.S. effort to defend the South in such an attack could break the U.S.-Japan alliance. Until Mr. Hashimoto's meeting in Tokyo with President Bill Clinton in April, Japan was reluctant even to discuss what "adequate support" would entail, much less make commitments about the nature and extent of the support it would be prepared to provide.

The joint declaration issued by the two leaders at the end of the Tokyo summit meeting helped pave the way for greater defense collaboration. It recognized that closer bilateral military cooperation was a "central element" in the alliance, not just for the defense of Japan but for "dealing with situations that may emerge in the areas surrounding Japan and which will have an important influence on the peace and security of Japan."

The declaration was generally well-received in the United States and Japan. It was also endorsed throughout most of the Asia-Pacific region. However, many in South Korea, where bitter memories of Japanese colonization remain strong, expressed concern about the U.S. desire for an expanded Japanese role in regional security. These Koreans fear, incorrectly, that the declaration foreshadows Japanese remilitarization.

As a result, Seoul offered only a lukewarm endorsement of the Hashimoto-Clinton accord, insisting that it should be implemented with a focus on "contributing to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula." Others in South Korea, especially the media, have been much more suspicious about the roles the United States will ask Japan to play. One extreme but not atypical concern is that the United States may have "deputized part of its role as policeman in the region to Japan."

Such concerns about the Tokyo declaration seem ironic since one of its primary aims, at least in the eyes of U.S. military planners, is to improve America's ability to defend South Korea with appropriate, though limited, Japanese support. Full-scale Japanese rearmament and a Japanese offensive military role are the furthest things from American and Japanese defense planners' minds.

Nonetheless, Japan clearly has a long way to go before overcoming deep-seated Korean suspicions about its future intentions. The Hashimoto-Kim summit meeting could be a major step in this direction if it produces a strong endorsement of the Tokyo declaration.

The two leaders should not squander this opportunity to educate their respective publics on the importance of the interlocking issues of improved relations between Japan and South Korea and the U.S.-Japan alliance in safeguarding peace on the Korean Peninsula.

*The writer is executive director of Pacific Forum CSIS in Honolulu, a research institute affiliated with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.*

# Protect the Budget for Diplomacy

By William C. Harrop and Robert J. McCloskey

WASHINGTON — This is about the shortchanging of U.S. diplomacy. The time-worn procedure followed by Congress and the executive branch in financing U.S. foreign relations and national security goals is badly out of kilter and permits serious disproportions in the allocation of funds.

The imbalances are the result of Congress's fencing off the foreign affairs agencies in the budgetary process from their natural partners in the nation's global strategies — the Department of Defense and the foreign intelligence community. The diplomatic arm is not recognized as a national security system as defense and intelligence are when it comes to appropriating money.

America's national security is supported and defended by its diplomatic corps, intelligence assets and armed forces. Their interlocking functions make up a system analogous to the meshing of land, sea and air components within the military services. The men and women in diplomatic service are the true front line of defense: They bear the preventive role.

Witness the recent achievement of a cease-fire on the Israeli-Lebanese border, which served to steady the fragile peace process; the Dayton agreements among the warring factions of former Yugoslavia, where three American negotiators lost their lives; the agreement whereby North Korea was induced to abandon development of nuclear weapons, and earlier attainment of an indefinite extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. All are examples of U.S. global leadership and response to the wishes of the majority of U.S. citizens and many in other lands.

Yet the diplomatic (international affairs) budget is treated as a domestic appropriation, a part of discretionary funding that will remain the essential target for cuts as long as entitlement programs are not touchable and defense and intelligence are protected. The State Department must compete with domestic programs and their single-minded political constituencies. Its budget is linked in the authorization-appropriation process with the departments of Commerce and Justice and the judiciary, and along with small business, law enforcement, prisons, the court system, the war on drugs and other areas separate from national security. The result is to reduce the State Department to competing in a budgetary free-fire zone.

And just this month, the House Appropriations Committee piled on almost $12 billion, which the administration had not requested, for defense.

The consequence of the process is not surprising. The international relations budget today is at 49 percent of its Cold War high, while combined defense and intelligence expenditures are at 80 percent. Unlike the Pentagon and the myriad intelligence agencies, the State Department's operating budget appropriation fell a further 8.5 percent in the last year, and the Congressional Budget Resolution projects still steeper cuts ahead. Among other results, the State Department has been forced to close some 35 overseas posts, including embassies.

No one questions the importance of reducing federal expenditures and balancing the federal budget. But there is also the need to maintain and strengthen the instruments that ensure the nation's security: the military, intelligence and diplomatic capabilities on which that security depends. That reasonable and balanced national investment is required for each of these functions should be self-evident. We support placing military and foreign intelligence needs behind the wall of a special national security category for budgetary protection. Reason and logic dictate that diplomatic needs should enjoy the same protection.

The new international agenda includes access to overseas markets, protection of intellectual property rights, the environment, refugee migrations, drug traffic, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, ethnic warfare and promotion of democracy and market economies. These are, by and large, issues that require discussion and negotiation, the building of coalitions among governments. Most of these post-Cold War concerns do not lend themselves to resolution by force of arms or by some covert action.

Less than one percent of the federal budget goes to the operating costs of the foreign affairs agencies. Diplomacy on the cheap will resolve no budgetary problems. What it will surely do is weaken America's capacity to advance the international interests vital to its security and well-being. Of course, only Congress can amend its own procedures. That objective can be advanced with backing from the president. Congress and the president should rectify this irrational budgetary process, which poorly serves the best interest of the nation.

*The writers, former ambassadors, are members of the American Academy of Diplomacy. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.*

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1896: Cuban Reports

NEW YORK — The Consul-General Lee has forwarded to President Cleveland two important despatches containing full reports on the Cuban situation. One is confidential and is for President Cleveland personally. The other is a frank exposition of affairs there. The former may be made the basis of armed intervention in Cuban affairs on the part of the Washington Administration. In the latter, Gen. Lee argues the only possible solution is autonomy on Canadian lines.

### 1921: Woman Presides

WASHINGTON — Another Congressional precedent was shattered when a woman presided over a session of the House to-day [June 21]. Representative Walsh, temporary presiding officer, asked Alice Robinson, of Oklahoma, to take the chair during a roll-call on the appropriation of $15,000 for a commission to represent the United States in the coming centennial of Peruvian independence. When the call was completed, she rose and banged the gavel in approved style and announced the resolution had passed. She left the rostrum amid great applause.

### 1946: A Swedish Step

STOCKHOLM — Sweden took its first step yesterday [June 20] toward joining the United Nations when the Foreign Relations Committee of the Riksdag recommended that the government seek admission. The committee left up to the government the question of when and how Sweden will take its seat in the UN Assembly. The committee said that with a realistic view of safeguarding peace, "the committee thinks the United Nations can well be joined without exaggerated hope or mistrust."

# French Farmers Disrupt Ferries Over Beef Crisis

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

PARIS — Blocking ferries and burning effigies of Britain's prime minister, cattle breeders across France vented anger Friday at the collapse in the beef market caused by the "mad cow" crisis and urged the EU to be cautious in lifting its ban on British beef exports.

Growers disrupted ferry services from Britain at a northwestern port, Ouistreham, where the police fired tear gas grenades at demonstrators after a brief clash. The police were eventually able to break up a demonstration in which farmers had prevented a British car ferry from docking. The ferry, from Portsmouth, was stuck offshore all night with 1,000 passengers on board.

The demonstrations began Thursday night in Strasbourg, where 200 farmers burned an effigy of Prime Minister John Major of Britain outside the European Parliament.

The farmers were hoping to pressure the French government to stand firm at the European Union summit meeting Friday in Florence, which yielded a new plan to eradicate the disease in Britain and gradually lift a ban on British beef exports.

French growers fear that prematurely lifting the embargo on British beef will worsen consumer fears and further depress beef prices.

They also want France to push for higher indemnities than those proposed by the EU Commission, which they say do not even begin to cover their losses.

In their demonstrations Friday, farmers blocked the port terminal at Cherbourg, in Normandy, and used tractors to block the main roads into the Normady city of Rouen, hindering commuters driving to work.

In Paris, about 40 French cattle breeders put five cows on a barge and sailed along the Seine through the heart of the capital. They said the barge represented Noah's ark, since cows were becoming an endangered species.

"Since the 'mad cow' crisis, the market has ceased to exist," said a breeder, Jean-Marie Boeglin. "You have animals, you keep on feeding them and no one comes to buy them." *(AP, AFP)*

## BEEF: *EU Resolves Crisis*

Continued from Page 1

for the Union's image?"

Mr. Rifkind nonetheless said he was "delighted" with the deal and contended that it had vindicated Britain's policy of "noncooperation."

He said the agreement not only gave Britain a framework for the gradual easing of the export ban, but also removed the risk of political interference by EU governments seeking to appease the worries of their consumers.

The agreement stated that Britain's eradication measures would be judged "exclusively on the basis of public heath and objective scientific criteria."

But those words could prove of little confort in the future, when Britain seeks EU approval to resume exports of animal embryos, calves and meat from grass-fed herds certified to be free of bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

Under the agreement, the ban will be piased out step by step in return for an etended, independently verified cull of a 120,000 cattle at risk from disease.

The leaders also agreed to increase an EU emergency fund to compensate attle breeders to 850 million European urrency units ($1.05 billion), from 650 million Ecus.

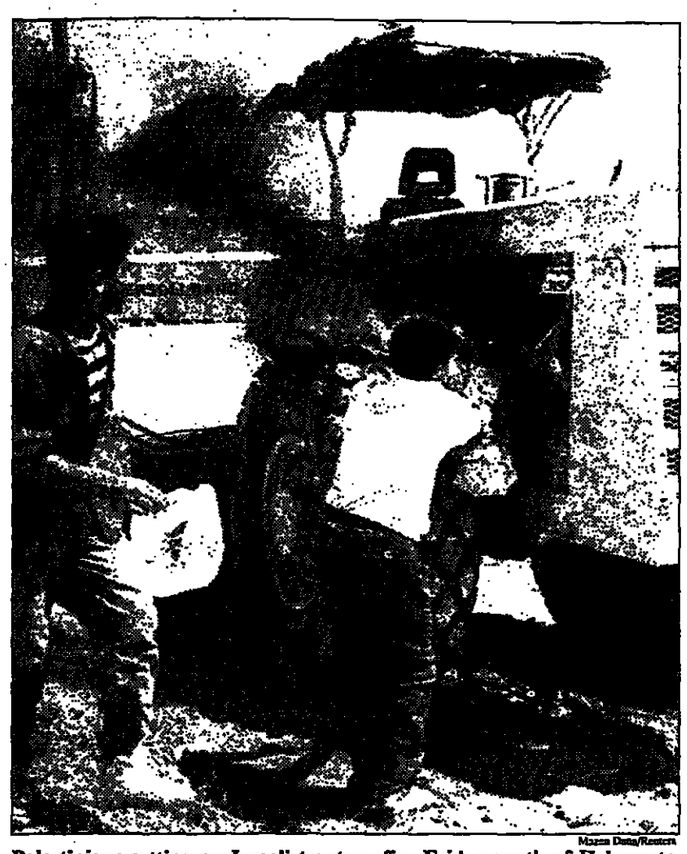
Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria, which like Germany has seen beef consumption plummet because of concerns about the disease, stressed that the agreement left any decision to resume exports in the hands of veterinary experts from the 15 EU countries. "It's the member states that have the last say," he said.

Some EU officials said a complete lifting of the ban could take years, given the insistence of several countries — most notably Germany, Austria and France — that Britain comply with tough measures to eradicate the disease.

Many officials expressed the hope that the episode would persuade EU governments to give up some of their veto power so the bloc can act more effectively as it grows to more than 20 members.

"If one state is able to block all decisions we will never be able to move forward," said Marcelino Oreja, the commissioner directing the reform talks.

There was no immediate evidence of such a shift, however. The bloc failed to make any headway on the negotiations except to call a special meeting in Dublin in October to try to accelerate the talks and push for a draft treaty by December.



Mazen Dana/Reuters

*Palestinians setting an Israeli tractor afire Friday south of Hebron to protest plans to build a road for Jewish settlers. The protests come as Arab leaders gathered in Cairo to discuss their stance toward Israel.*

## A 'Non' to 'MacDo'

*Reuters*

PARIS — McDonald's may be covering the world with its golden arches, but one Parisian neighborhood traditionally frequented by intellectuals has said "non" to "MacDo."

A determined band of activists in the picturesque Vavin-Bréa area of the Montparnasse neighborhood was celebrating on Friday after forcing the fast-food firm to abandon plans to set up shop where Matisse and Picasso once bought their paints.

There are now 450 McDonald's restaurants in France, including 145 in Paris and its suburbs.

## INDONESIA: *A Challenge to Suharto*

Continued from Page 1

In recent weeks, though, Mr. Suharto's own plans have been the subject of much discussion following the April 28 death of his wife and confidante, Siti Hartinah Suharto.

He fueled questions about his future last month when he said, "The most important thing for me is to complete my term until 1998. But you should know that I'll be 77 then, and that is old. I'll be elderly."

Mr. Suharto has not anointed a successor, creating uncertainty about the future and adding urgency to Ms. Megawati's challenge. His vice president, General Try Sutrisno, would succeed him if he were incapacitated.

A forceful leader who has maintained a tight grip on power, Mr. Suharto is reaping the harvest of his own policies.

The signs of his success are everywhere in this increasingly prosperous nation of 190 million people. Annual per capita income has soared to $960 from $50 when he took power in 1966, and Jakarta has been transformed into a sprawling, high-rise city with an affluent middle class.

But a number of political analysts say this rapid development has given rise to stirrings of discontent aggravated by overcrowding, unemployment, disparities in income, corruption and a closed political structure.

In addition, more than 20 million young people will be eligible to vote for the first time in 1998, an untested constituency that may take for granted its economic well-being and demand a bigger political voice.

Mr. Suharto's centralized system of power, in which the press is tightly controlled and even the opposition parties are subject to government influence, has left little outlet for grievances.

"There is more wealth but not more democracy," said Fikri Jufri, former deputy editor of Tempo, a magazine closed two years ago by the government. "People are living better now, and they are saying, 'I want more.'"

A leading political scientist, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, "There are signs that something is wrong. People are getting impatient and they have no outlet and do not trust in the system. The government can still clamp down, but for how long? I think we are in for a difficult period."

In this atmosphere, Ms. Megawati, who has led the party for two years, has emerged as a magnet for the discontent of various groups, from farmers whose land has been consumed by factories and golf courses, to labor leaders representing the 2 million young people who enter the work force each year.

Formerly a homemaker with limited political experience, Ms. Megawati's main credential is her name rather than any political philosophy.

In addition, she has received the tentative support of the nation's most powerful Islamic leader, Abdul Rahman Wahid, who heads Nadlathul Ulama, an organization claiming 40 million members.

Ms. Megawati has not said she wants to be president, but the government, in a sign of its concern over her popularity, has endorsed a rival faction within the Indonesia Democratic Party. And she has shown a new assertiveness that appears to be a reaction to this challenge.

## SUMMIT: *Arab Leaders Meet in Cairo to Seek a Unified Response to Israel's 3 Big No's*

Continued from Page 1

gotiations are interrupted, violence is likely to erupt again."

Egypt has taken the lead in preparing a draft communiqué that the Arab leaders will consider in two days of meetings, beginning Saturday morning. Diplomats in Cairo say they expect that the Egyptian government will succeed in steering the meeting away from confrontation.

Rather than spell out how the Arabs might react if Mr. Netanyahu does not change course, the leaders will almost certainly claim a moral high ground, declaring support for the peace effort and what they regard as its chief principles: land for peace, and Palestinian self-determination. But the Arab mood has darkened since Mr. Netanyahu issued guidelines this week that gave no sign that he was reconsidering his positions, and Syria, Lebanon and Libya are expected to press for tougher language than Egypt has proposed.

The tension around the table is likely to remain so strong that few Arab or Western diplomats predict with any confidence exactly what might emerge from the exchanges, which may include clashes between such feuding leaders as President Hafez Assad of Syria and King Hussein of Jordan, who have not met in more than two years. Jordan and Syria remain at odds over the accord that Jordan signed with Israel in 1994 — a step Syria condemned as a betrayal — and over allegations by Jordanian officials about Syrian support for terrorism.

Other reunions could prove similarly strained, including those between Mr. Assad and Yasser Arafat, whom the Syrian leader has shunned since the Palestine Liberation Organization signed the Oslo peace accords in 1993.

The last Arab summit conference, convened in Cairo just days after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, saw clashes so bitter between Iraq's friends and foes that plates of food reportedly flew through the air.

The inter-Arab struggle that followed the Gulf War left wounds so deep that Iraq, alone among the 22 members of the Arab League, was not invited this weekend.

Apart from an opening address Saturday by Mr. Mubarak and another by President Zine Abidine ben Ali of Tunisia, the current chairman of the Arab League, nearly all the discussions, beginning with a meeting of foreign ministers Friday, will be private.

After years of being regarded as bitter enemies of peace, the Arab leaders are clearly hoping to cast themselves as protectors of a process threatened by a new Israeli government that is overly rigid.

"There is a growing feeling that it is an Israeli peace that is being pursued," Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said in interview. "A peace is a marriage, a contract, with rights to both sides. It has to be a lasting peace so that when you ask the man in the street whether he is satisfied with it, he will say yes."

### ■ Israelis Stress Negotiation

Foreign Minister David Levy, a moderate in Israel's hard-line government, said Friday before the Arab summit meeting that he did not rule out compromise with Syria on the Golan Heights, and he pledged to hold talks with Yasser Arafat, Reuters repored.

"I believe that if peace serves both sides and they regard it as a primary interest, they will talk and meet halfway," Mr. Levy said, referring to Syria in an interview with Israel's Channel Two Television.

Asked about the possibility of a Golan compromise, he replied: "At a certain stage, and only if we achieve peace."

Mr. Levy said the new government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu would have no choice but to have a dialogue with Mr. Arafat.

## PROFITS: *Lawsuit Argues That Hollywood Doesn't Pay Its Fair Share to Lowly Writers*

Continued from Page 1

conspiracy of 'Hollywood accounting,'" states the lawsuit, brought by the estate of Jim Garrison, whose book "On the Trail of the Assassins" was the basis for Oliver Stone's film "JFK." The ruling clears the way for thousands of writers, producers and directors who feel they were cheated out of movie profits to seek compensation from the studios.

"Our position is that the court should order that they the studios, should change their way of doing business," said Joseph Cotchett, the lawyer representing Mr. Garrison's heirs. "What we claim is that they've gotten together and agreed across the board to do this — that's known as price-fixing."

But Bert Fields, a prominent entertainment lawyer representing Paramount in this case, called the whole thing "balderdash" and said he expected the ruling to be thrown out on appeal. "Net profits," Mr. Fields explains, is one of many possible compensation options negotiated on a movie deal, and everyone cuts the best deal he can.

"There's nothing mystical about it," he said. "You have a contract definition that sophisticated lawyers and the agents representing talent have agreed to. This is not a fancy thing that's imposed; this is totally negotiable. These people signed a contract, they knew what they were getting into. They're just trying to get more money when the studio costs are already too high."

Whether or not lawyers for the plaintiffs can prove that there is collusion among the studios, many feel the current system is unfair. "You can't have 'Batman,' you can't have 'Forrest Gump' with the studios and stars raking in hundreds of millions of cash profits, while the net profits — for the writer, the producer — show nothing but a sea of red ink," said Pierce O'Donnell, who represented the columnist Art Buchwald in a 1988 suit against Paramount for net profits in the film "Coming to America." The studio settled the suit last fall for a reported $1 million in compensation.

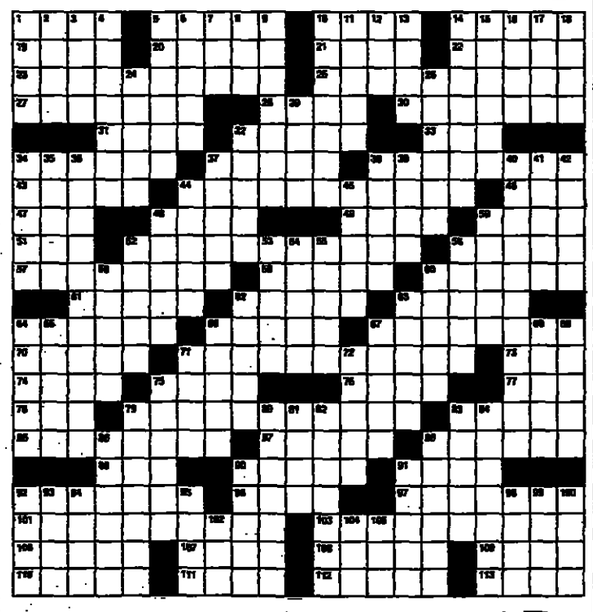
But the industry is rife with examples of the practice. Among the "JFK" class-action filings is a 1994 document from the Warner Bros. accounting department stating that the film had taken in $124 million so far. But the studio says the film has not earned any money under its "net profits" accounting formula.

Where do the profits go? In addition to the cost of producing the film, Hollywood studios factor in the price of marketing, studio overhead, distribution fees, interest on the production budget and gross-revenue percentage points paid to movie stars and top directors.

But lawyers like Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Cotchett say that these figures are greatly inflated and that the major studios are themselves distributors (and thus don't pay 30 percent distribution fees) and rarely pay much interest, since big-name films immediately begin earning revenue through advance sales.

At least one studio has moved to allow lesser-known talents to share in a film's success. DreamWorks SKG, headed by Steven Spielberg, Jeffrey Katzenberg and David Geffen, is negotiating contracts that would give writers a realistic chance at a bonus if a film does well.

## TINTINNABULATION By Frances Hansen



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**ACROSS**
1 Headed downward
5 "Forever" girl
10 "Not guilty," e.g.
14 Movie moguls
19 Sportscaster Rote
20 Nursery rhyme vegetables
21 Sentry's cry
22 Man of many words
23 Sans ornamentation
25 Best seller of 1944
27 Côte d'Azur resort
28 Kind of service
30 "I Write the Songs" singer
31 Charlie Brown's belligerent friend
32 Drug-yielding plants
33 Chico's aunt
34 Island off the west coast of South America
37 Lumberjack's tournament
38 Like some garages
43 Greer of sports and TV
44 Drag line's favorite
46 Joseph Lincoln book "Cap'n ——"
47 Eastern title
48 Golf champ Ballesteros
49 Flag
50 Fly in the ointment
51 Benevolent monopoly, once
52 In a narrow escape
56 Start of a book
57 Exit on the sly
59 Checks
60 Whitewater rafting site
61 Dress cut
62 Mercutio's friend
63 Wood hyacinth
64 Frederick Ashton ballet
66 Many a Hitchcock performance
67 French director Tavernier
70 Foreign dignitaries
71 Amaryllis
73 Space station name
74 One of a Latin trio
75 Kipling's Rikki-Tikki-——
76 Desperate
77 Start of a volume 1 label
78 One with a habit
79 Insurrectionism
83 Italian holy man
85 Supreme Court, e.g.
87 Carols
88 Persian treat
89 Ballot abbr.
90 Shaded walk
91 Kind of land
92 Oblique
96 Taylor's third
97 Leprechaun locale
101 "Cautionary Tales" writer
103 Pre-World War I period
106 Mountain ridge
107 Bop on the head
108 Remove chemically
109 America West Arena team
110 Household appliance
111 Sees red?
112 Rum, to some
113 Was the ruin of

**DOWN**
1 Gull-like bird
2 Boston suburb
3 "—— the Stars Get in My Eyes" (1953 country hit)
4 "Oklahoma!" choreographer
5 Per
6 Chaotic
7 Cousin of "Phooey!"
8 Wyo.-to-Mo. direction
9 Cousin of the coyote
10 "Aida" figure
11 Singer Patti et al.
12 Puck
13 Mote
14 Of the skull
15 Lion's or bull's place
16 "I've Got ——"
17 MGM Grand site
18 Pack
24 Audible navigational marker
26 Disconcert
29 Rapper with the group Body Count
32 Whispered sweet nothings
34 Wedges (in)
35 Actor Paul
36 "Camille Claudel" actress
37 Strengthen, as a levee
38 "—— Irish Rose"
39 Writer Ida
40 "Kings Row" author
41 Sappho's Muse
42 "Eat hearty!"
44 Largest U.S. city hospital
45 Race: Prefix
48 Mâcon's river
50 Not so zany
52 Drums, slangily
53 Headache remedy
54 Where Mocha is
55 Attach, in a way
56 Wingding
58 A con artist may go by it
60 "Sunrise Serenade" composer Frankie
62 Beachgoer's item
63 Murder mystery suspects, often
64 Praying figure
65 Belgian province or its capital
66 Nitpick
67 Ecstasy
68 "The Untouchables" villain
69 Wit
71 Indian of British Columbia
72 One of the Astaires
75 Compassionate
79 More stunted
80 Opens
81 Sign at an antique shop
82 Twitted
83 Starchy tuber foodstuff
84 Confounded
86 Growing in pairs, botanically
88 Lurch
90 United
91 Stay fairly stationary, as a ship
92 Major Barbara's creator
93 Foreign currency
94 First name in TV emceeing
95 20's look
96 Marine shade
98 Former Senate Armed Forces Committee head
100 Secretary, e.g.
102 Roar
104 Falstaff's quaff
105 Activity for Caesar

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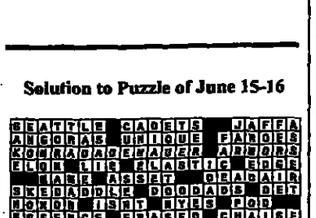

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22-6-96

# Jongkind: The First Great Impressionist

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS— Has the time come to rewrite the history of Impressionism from scratch? Walking through the show blandly called "Jongkind 1819-1891," currently on view in Paris, the temptation to think so becomes irresistible.

With its emphasis on the formative years of Johan Barthold Jongkind, the earliest among the great Impressionists (Pissarro, next in line,

*"Sur le canal" (1855), painted after a visit to France that seemed to release a hidden spring in the artist.*

**SOUREN MELIKIAN**

was born in 1830, Manet in 1832, Sisley in 1839, Monet in 1840 and Renoir in 1841), it projects a drastically renewed image of the emergence of Impressionism.

Forget the cliché of a sudden blossoming around 1870 centered on Monet which quickly culminated in the emblematic "Impression de soleil levant," painted in November 1872. It started long before, and if any one figure can lay claim to precedence, then Jongkind, born in a Dutch village in the province of Overijssel, stands a sporting chance.

True, not much in his art training at the Drawing Academy in The Hague, under the tutelage of Andreas Schelfhout, seemed to sow the seeds of such an upheaval. Schelfhout was no revolutionary firebrand even if he advocated sketching out in the open. The master loved nothing more than the immensity of the sea and the sky, with golden sunlight coloring the white clouds and reflections in the water splintering away under the breeze.

His young protégé could have spent a lifetime doing just that.

A river landscape, composed around 1840 in a manner that ultimately harks back to Salomon Ruysdael and Jan Both (for the golden light), borders on the academic exercise — even if this is toned down by a vivacious sketchiness in the brushwork. Six years later or so, Jongkind had gained in competence, but not yet in inventiveness. His view of a Dutch beach, pretty and conventional, would not have been disowned by Schelfhout.

A chance encounter with the French painter Eugène Isabey in 1845 changed all that. They became friends and Jongkind was persuaded to come to France. In Paris, he spent a good deal of time in Isabey's studio. Together, they traveled to Normandy.

THIS seems to have released some inner spring in the young artist. Nothing in his earlier work heralded the marvelous view of a small barge on a canal which he painted in 1855. "Sur le canal" has overtones of Georges Michel and, through him, of John Constable.

The restrained Romantic mood which emanates from the cold landscape seemed to point in a well-defined direction. But this was not to be. Jongkind, who sold barely enough to live on, drifted back to the city of his youth, Rotterdam.

Back home, he appeared to embark on yet another itinerary. "Canal à Rotterdam," done in 1856, could be the work of a different painter altogether. It betrays the powers of observation of an artist trained to sketch in the open, a rigorous sense of composition inculcated in him by Schelfhout, and his own admiration for Adolphe Monticelli and Narcisse Diaz de la Peña, very perceptible in the way he applies thick dabs of dark paint to render his figures.

Add to this a startling whiff of modernity derived from Jongkind's aptitude at eliminating descriptive detail: the windows are mere strokes in the facades; human faces, reduced to pink splodges, have no features. This could have been the beginning of a new school.

Again, the astonishingly versatile Jongkind did not pursue this line. Instead, he made a phenomenal leap forward. In 1858, he painted a Dutch winter scene with characters skating on a frozen pond. The bluish reflections of the sky in the ice are the real subject. With its tiny black figures and its rhythmical line of trees, the scene anticipates some of the winter landscapes of Monet and Sisley in the early 1870s. Working in isolation, the painter had opened the avenue that would lead to his brand of Impressionism.

But Holland proved tough, too. Almost starving, he called out for help. In Paris, his painter friends staged an auction to raise cash.

Pictures by Corot, Isabey, Rousseau and others brought enough to pay for Jongkind's return to France and more. Back in the French capital, the Dutchman once again hit the road to the Norman seaside.

Two drawings he did then reveal the importance that the Dutch heritage retained in the development of the now thoroughly modern-oriented artist. "Plage à Sainte-Adresse" (dated 1861), quickly dashed off in black chalk and wash, has a concision that owes something to Rembrandt's landscapes in pen and ink. A seaside view done near Le Havre on August 27, 1862, defines immensity in a few lines. Both are gems, previously unpublished, if the catalogue is to be trusted.

JONGKIND was now teetering on the verge of Impressionism. With "Paysage hollandais: la crue" (Dutch Landscape: The Flood), a symphony in pale blues dated 1862, he nearly got there. It is all about tonalities, and the refraction of light as ripples break up the mirror of water. The structured composition alone maintains a link with the past.

The year after, at Honfleur, Jongkind went a step further. "Voilier dans le port d'Honfleur" is an unforgettable rendition of colored space and light, almost devoid of figural details.

Within months, perhaps weeks, Jongkind inched closer still to pure Impressionism. "Entrée du port d'Honfleur," also dated 1863, is all about light effects on the shimmering sea and the clouds.

A hazy blur envelops the scene, out of which a handful of darker shadows emerge — the sailing boat at left, a small punt in the foreground, a dark sail and a lighthouse standing out in the distance against the backdrop of declining light in glittering mist.

From there to "Moulins au bord de l'eau," done in 1866, the transition was made effortlessly. This is arguably the first truly Impressionist landscape. Painted in pearl grays and ivory, it is an essay in light reflections and volumes dimly perceived as the eye gets dazzled by the scintillation. Windmills can be made out in the distance, but beyond, faint gray volumes are indistinct under the big pale yellow globe of the sun. One is irresistibly reminded of Monet's "Impression de soleil levant," later by six years.

Hardly ever seen in public, it is one of a dozen or so virtually unknown masterpieces that make the show one of the season's revelations.

All this is somewhat marred by pedestrian hanging and the selection, which includes too many small works of no special merit. Yet, these peccadillos notwithstanding, the show is a must for anyone interested in the 19th century's multiple strands of modernity. As they leave, many visitors will marvel at the idea that a towering figure of Impressionism, as Jongkind is shown to be, suffered neglect for so long. He was one of the most innovative, and, some would now contend, the first of them all.

*"Jongkind 1819-1891," until July 5 at Brame & Lorenceau, 68 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris; from July 12 to Sept. 15 at a cultural center in Le Vieux Poët Laval, in the Drôme area.*

Photo DR/Jeu de Paume

*Barry Flanagan's "Heap 4," done in 1968.*

# *British Sculpture Tracks a Century*

By Michael Gibson
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — In 1905, at the age of 25, Jacob Epstein left New York and settled in London. British sculpture would never be the same. An exhibition at the Jeu de Paume assembling more than 80 works by 18 sculptors offers a selective overview of a near-century of hewing, molding and related activities by the artists of Albion.

They have come a long way since 1905, but Epstein is still a wonderful point of departure, to the extent that his work drove the British press and public up the wall and signaled the beginning of the debate on 20th-century art in the British Isles.

The Paris exhibition opens with Epstein and Henry Moore, Ben Nicholson and Barbara Hepworth. Hepworth, while somewhat eclipsed by Moore today, is an artist of comparable interest and one who often preceded him, in fact, in the invention of new forms.

These are now the classics, the fathers (and mothers) of British modernism whom the young may regard with affectionate condescension. The next generation is represented by Anthony Caro and Phillip King.

Caro has created an abstract form of his own and some of his smaller works seem to bear rather the same relationship to sculpture as drawing does to painting. They are linear, allusive, intimate.

Things tend to grow more complicated with the new wave of artists who accept the dubious premise that the chief business of art is the definition of art.

Gilbert and George are in the basement, where one can view a 19-minute film of them standing on a table performing their "Singing Sculpture."

We do come across works which are humorous in intent, like the glass of water that Michael Craig-Martin pronounces to be an oak tree (in a variation on the Catholic dogma of transubstantiation). Yet the show also includes such straightforward sculptors as Anish Kapoor, whose pieces are radiant presences powdered with bright, pure pigment, or Barry Flanagan, whose large galloping hare stands in the Tuileries Gardens.

*"Un Siècle de Sculpture Anglaise," Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume, to Sept. 15.*

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**Room 9** at 2:15 p.m. *JEWELS COLLECTIBLE, OLD AND MODERN SILVER.* Experts: MM. R. Déchaut and Th. Stetten. On view at Drouot Richelieu (room 9) Tuesday, July 2, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday, July 3, from 11 a.m. to noon. **ETUDE TAJAN,** 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 53 30 30 30 - Fax: (1) 53 30 30 31. Please contact Florence Grether or Anne Boswell. Tel.: (1) 53 30 30 50-51.

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# Winslow Homer's America

## In New York, a Feast of His 19th-Century Images

By Michael Kimmelman
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — If you harbor any doubts about whether Winslow Homer was the greatest painter that America produced in the 19th century, the Homer show that has just arrived at the Metropolitan Museum of Art should dispel them.

The doubts are understandable, considering that his images of rocky seascapes, freckled urchins and Adirondack woodsmen have been so thoroughly absorbed in our collective memory, and so degraded by generations of outdoor magazine illustrators, that it is possible to take Homer for granted, if not unconsciously to confuse him with his imitators.

To a degree, Homer has become synonymous with a certain quaint, populist, long-gone Americana, and this has caused many people to misgauge his achievement.

Quiet he never was, in art or in life. In his later years he was a loner, the archetypal Yankee salt in his cottage on the Maine coast, although the truth is that Homer was always too diverse and complicated to be slotted into any of the usual categories. This show proves that. Grandly installed, a brilliant distillation of about 180 paintings, drawings and watercolors from the roughly 2,000 works by him that survive, the exhibition is a joy.

From his very first oil painting, of a Civil War sharpshooter — an accomplished image that in its compactness and lack of anecdotal detail was unlike any art coming out of the war — to the seascapes he painted toward the end of his career, Homer comes across as an original. You see where, along the way, he echoed Monet or Tissot, Turner or Böcklin, and where he borrowed from Japanese or Greek art: He took what he needed and not more.

For unlike lesser U.S. painters of his day, Homer never succumbed to the prestige of Europe or lost himself in its fashions. He stubbornly kept to his goal: to create an art of empirical lucidity freighted with symbolism, meaning an art more sophisticated than it first appears, and also determinedly, self-consciously American.

Homer was born in Boston in 1836, was apprenticed to a commercial lithographer and then did magazine illustrations. At 25 he went to Virginia to cover the Civil War for Harper's Weekly. His first wood engravings from the front were witty portraits and adept, formulaic views of clashing armies. But his paintings were weightier, unsentimental and immediate.

Homer could make milkmaids resemble caryatids, and his suggestion of loftiness and solemnity in images of ordinary people recalls Vermeer. Above all, it helps to explain why he is embraced as the quintessential American painter, because he creates a mythology out of the very ordinariness of American life.

This extended to the lives of blacks, whom he, unlike almost all other artists at that time, painted with a grave respect. He revisited the South to witness the change, or rather the absence of it, that Reconstruction had brought to the lives of former slaves.

Homer became increasingly wary and restless over these years. In 1881 he went to England and painted the fishermen and women on the rainswept coast near Newcastle, making them nearly into gods, their arms akimbo against the sea, their clothes billowing in the wind like the sails of ships.

TWO years later he decided to quit New York for the remoteness of Prout's Neck in Maine, where he spent his last 27 years, save for expeditions to places like Florida, Quebec, Cuba and the Adirondacks.

"I deny that I am a recluse as is generally understood by that term," Homer once told a correspondent who wanted to visit him in Maine. "Neither am I an unsociable hog. I wrote you, it's true, that it was not convenient to receive a visitor, that was to save you as well as myself. Since you must know it, I have never yet had a bed in my house. I do my own work. No other man or woman within half a mile & four miles from railroad & PO. This is the only life in which I am permitted to mind my own business."

Homer's retreat to Prout's Neck was about seeking isolation in nature. It is a theme he began to explore as early as "The Veteran in a New Field." Later, in "Crossing the Pasture," in which a pair of farm boys are arrested by a bull in a field, nature is still benign, like a giant velvet glove enclosing the figures.

But eventually with Homer, nature gains an upper hand, becoming an awesome, uncontainable and inscrutable force. Figures are buffeted by gales or scrambling from shipwrecks. Nature remains beautiful, despite the violence.

Still, there is an essential bleakness, an underlying strain of wry and ironic pessimism that the curators in their catalogue liken to Darwinism. A typical example is "Right and Left," Japanese in its positioning of two ducks in the foreground like inverted commas above a roiling sea.

*The Darwinist pessimism of Winslow Homer's "Right and Left": a distant hunter has felled both ducks.*

The perspective is so startling that it takes a minute to realize what has happened: The tiny speck of red just beneath one of the ducks indicates a rifle blast from a distant hunter who has felled both birds at once.

THE apotheosis of Homer's Darwinism may be "The Gulf Stream," painted in 1899. Adrift in a mastless, rudderless sloop encircled by sharks in bloody waters, a lone black sailor gazes absently toward oblivion. He notices neither the spout of an approaching tornado nor the schooner on the horizon that is his only hope. Homer seems to suggest that the black rectangle of the hatch is his tomb and the crumpled sail over the gunwale his shroud.

It's an image that relates to Géricault's "Raft of the Medusa," but the effect is totally different because of the expression, or really the lack of one, on the face of the sailor: he looks as relaxed as Homer's croquet players or his beachcombers.

In the face of inevitable death, Homer suggests, the only thing to do is to stay calm.

*"Winslow Homer" will be on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art through Sept. 22, along with its companion show, "American Printmaking, 1860-1900," which includes prints by Homer related to the paintings in the retrospective.*

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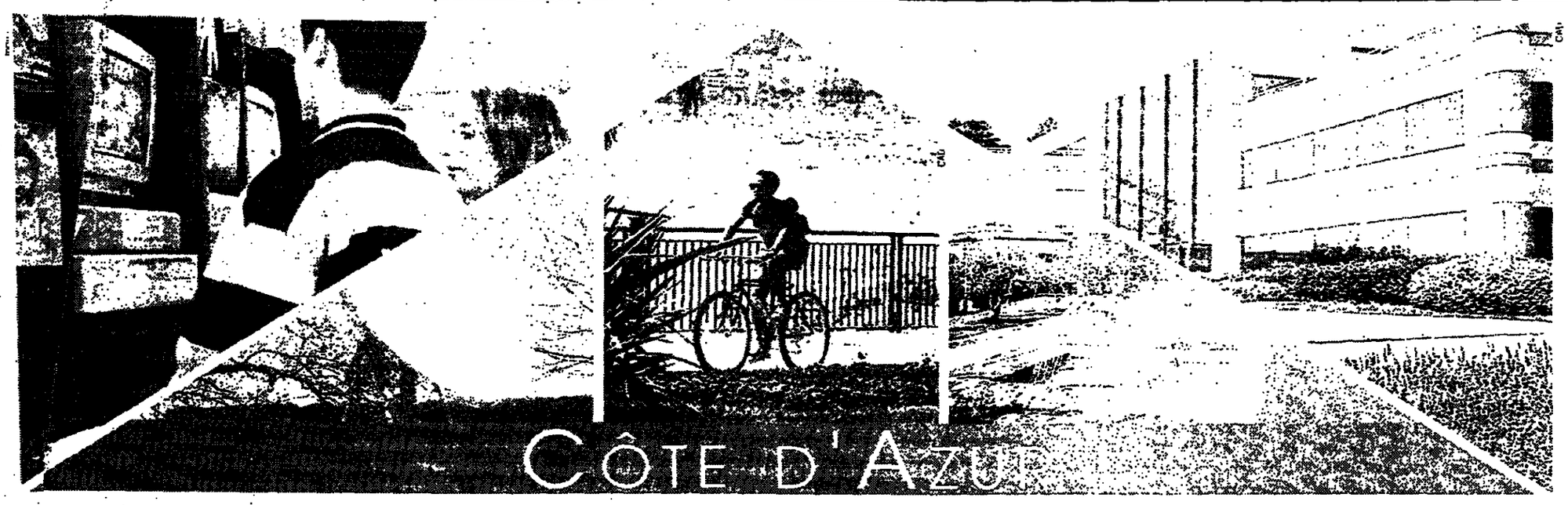


# THE WINNING COMBINATION

*Rural beauty and high-tech expertise are among the region's many advantages.*

Sergio Vicari, European president of Texas Instruments, says: "This is an ideal location in every way." He is speaking of the Côte d'Azur as the best place in Europe for his facility's 600 employees. Texas Instruments has been in Villeneuve-Loubet (15 minutes from downtown Nice) since 1960, making it one of the region's high-tech pioneers.

The reasons Mr. Vicari gives echo the findings of Harvard professor Rosabeth Moss Kanter, who examined the elements of economic power in her 1995 study of U.S. regional development. Her research could easily be used to explain why the allure of the Côte d'Azur is more than tanned skin-deep. Regions can help businesses, she says, when innovation and new ways of thinking are encouraged, and when the local community offers support for turning ideas into commercial activities. Regions become international centers when the businesses and the people in them can learn more and develop better "by being there rather than somewhere else."

**Support for business**

Local government in the Alpes-Maritimes is clearly business-minded. This March, the Préfecture of the Alpes-Maritimes, the Conseil-Général of the Alpes-Maritimes, the City of Nice and the Chamber of Commerce of the Côte d'Azur all banded together to develop Métropole Azuréenne, a unified strategy for the economic development of the region.

These four groups had not always worked together in the past, acknowledges Benoît Aonzo, president of the Nice Chamber of Commerce, but "now we are like the four musketeers. Our priorities are to satisfy the needs of the enterprises already established here and to attract new businesses, while at the same time preserving our environment and our quality of life."

A pro-business attitude and environmental sensitivity coexist because the two are interrelated. Jean-Paul Michel, site manager of IBM's research facility in La Gaude, notes, "It is hard to find an environment like this one in Europe. Here we see a 10 percent to 20 percent improvement in worker productivity, as measured by the number of hours spent at work, including weekends. This region is anti-stress, and if you are in research, you cannot be stressed."

**Better off here**

The natural environment is only one of the factors explaining why companies – particularly high-added-value ones – are "better off there than somewhere else." The region boasts almost 1 million inhabitants, with a rate of population growth twice the national average. The rate of growth of the working population in the Nice/Cannes/Grasse/Antibes area is the highest among metropolitan areas in France.

Geographically, the area lies at the heart of the Latin arc stretching from Barcelona, Spain, to Turin, Italy, and it is well-serviced by air, sea and train connections. Nice Airport

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is France's second busiest, with 100 million passengers to date. The Cannes-Mandelieu Airport is the second-busiest business airport in the country. The helicopter service linking Monaco to Cannes is the most-traveled in Europe. High-speed train links will eventually stretch from Spain to Italy. A highway that will connect Nice to the Piedmont region of Italy early in the 21st century will accelerate economic activity between the two regions.

Businesses are sought in non-polluting, high-growth, knowledge-based industries, such as information technology, telecommu-

*Continued on page 12*

# WHAT LURES BUSINESSES?

**Jean-Pierre Mascarelli was recently elected to a second six-year term as president of Côte d'Azur Développement (the local economic development council). He is also vice president of the Conseil Général of the Alpes-Maritimes and *mayor of the local community of Bouyon. In the following interview,* he discusses the region's key development projects and its numerous business advantages.**

*What are some of the region's key attractions for business?*

One, we have an international environment and everything that goes with it, such as a well-connected airport and a critical mass of internationally minded people.

Two, we offer pleasant surroundings and a fine quality of life.

Three, we have a good university system and believe in the importance of education and training. To underscore this commitment, the president of the University of Nice is a member of CAD.

*From the viewpoint of relocating businesses, what might be a drawback to settling on the Côte d'Azur?*

Some people point to the high cost of living here. But that is part of the package. We are no more expensive than Paris or London or any capital city.

Besides, with the advent of telecommuting, some of the costs of living here can be reduced. You don't have to live right along the coast, where housing costs are the highest. Our inland region is also quite beautiful.

Also, from an employer's point of view, we can be very cost-effective. We have among the lowest rates of absenteeism in France, one-third that of Paris.

*How would you describe the CAD's strategy today?*

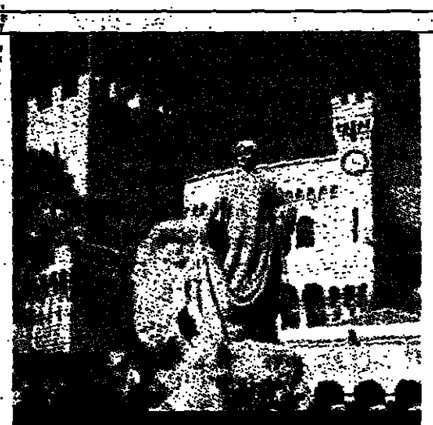
This year, we embarked on an ambitious five-year plan to promote the image, reputation and economic realities of the Côte d'Azur. We increased our budget significantly to meet this objective.

The CAD is 13 years old, but until 1995 our budget was determined on a yearly basis, so long-range planning wasn't

*Mr. Mascarelli: "We have an international environment and all that goes with it."*

possible. Now it is, and we have set ourselves the goal of generating 600 to 900 new jobs annually for the next five years. In the first quarter of this year, we already created 300. We also want to attract at least 50 new companies in

*Continued on page 13*



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# MULTIMEDIA: HOT PROSPECTS

*The future converges on the Côte d'Azur.*

When eight companies formed the Telecom Valley Association in 1991, the evocation of Silicon Valley was no accident. The founders – Aerospatiale, AT&T Paradyne, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), Digital Equipment, France Telecom, IBM, Rockwell International and Texas Instruments – looked to California as a role model to attract attention, talent and investment to the region. Today, the association has about 30 members, representing a work force of 9,000. Members focus on a range of telecom activities, including research and development, engineering services, network operators, production, distribution and maintenance. With connectivity now a standard feature of computing, the prospects for Telecom Valley are brighter than ever.

The hottest of these prospects may be multimedia, which is no newcomer to the Côte d'Azur. For years, the Alpes-Maritimes did not take any specific action to encourage multimedia activity in the area. This laissez-faire attitude is changing, along with the overall business climate and the growing level of technological expertise in the region. Sergio Vicari, Texas Instruments' president and general director for Europe, extols the quality of the local work force: "We have a center of expertise here that I think is unparalleled in Europe. The level of professionalism is the highest on the Continent."

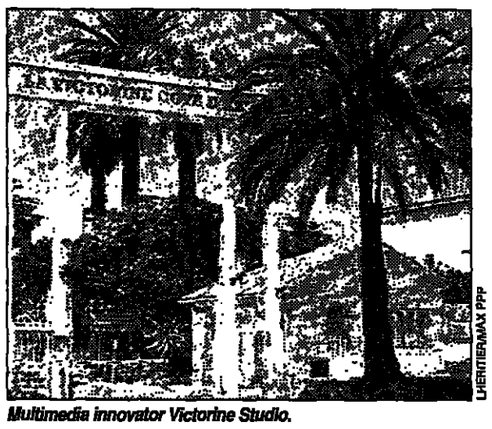
Michael Acheson, director of marketing for Bay Networks, a much smaller technology company, says: "Our business is internetworking. It is complex and fast-growing, which means an inherent shortage of skilled personnel. To attract the employees you want, you need a draw – and this area is a major draw."

The World Wide Web Consortium is one of the more recent high-tech arrivals drawn to the Côte d'Azur. Like many of Telecom Valley's members, it has settled in Sophia Antipolis, Europe's oldest and largest technopole, with one of the most sophisticated telecom infrastructures on the Continent. This year, Sophia was the first site in France to be chosen as an experimental ATM network platform to develop applications for high-speed networks. Fifty experiments in teleservices are already under way. A second state-of-the-art teleport exists in Monaco.

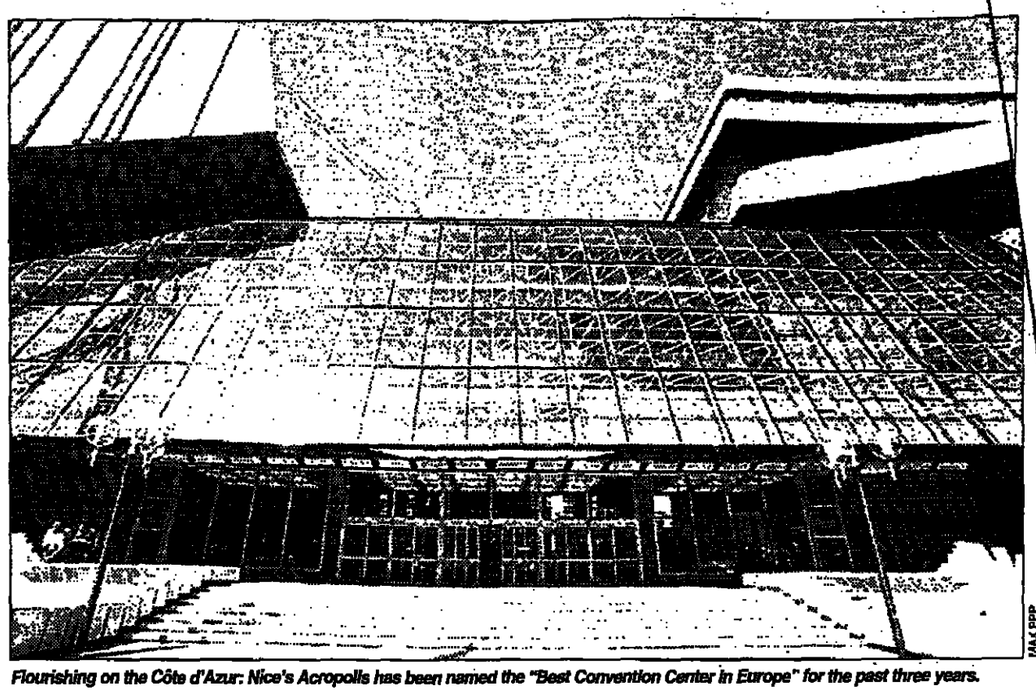
A year ago, local government authorities designated the Victorine Studio of Nice the "city of communications for the Côte d'Azur," focusing on cinema, television and multimedia. Multimedia represents a new direction for the entertainment industry, which is changing dramatically as post-production special effects, video games and interactive experiences redefine its boundaries.

The Victorine Studio has fiber-optic links to Sophia Antipolis and an arrangement whereby producers are referred to appropriate local companies for technical expertise in multimedia and post-production. Several of these are located in Sophia's International Centre for Advanced Communications (CICA), specializing in image synthesis, CD-ROMs and localization of multimedia content.

The numerous multimedia companies on the Riviera have created their own nonprofit association, MITSA (Multimedia, Interactivity, Teleactivity in Sophia Antipolis) in 1993. IMeT, the Mediterranean Institute for On-Line Activities, was formed in Sophia the same year. Other specialized organizations include Club Hi Tech and the Agence Regionale d'Information Scientifique et Technique (ARIST), a state body offering assistance for feasibility studies and research in innovative industries. •



Multimedia innovator Victorine Studio.



Flourishing on the Côte d'Azur: Nice's Acropolis has been named the "Best Convention Center in Europe" for the past three years.

# LEARNING HOW TO PLAY THE MONEY GAME

*What is the region doing to help finance businesses?*

Access to capital is a major determinant of success in regional economic development, and the Côte d'Azur would appear to be well equipped to play the money game. It is one of the wealthiest regions in France and boasts more than 60 foreign banks and financial institutions. The adjacent – and even wealthier – Principality of Monaco is home to another 40 banks, forming a sophisticated financial center that many European capitals would envy.

**Financing start-ups**

These resources may be adequate for companies that are already up and running with sufficient collateral, but they cannot meet the needs of start-up situations. "French banks are not involved in funding new companies in the development stages. There is no tradition of that as there is in the States," says Michel Bernasconi, associate dean of CERAM (one of the country's most prominent business schools, located in Sophia Antipolis). Mr. Bernasconi spent a year in Silicon Valley, California, observing how foreign start-up companies went about obtaining financing. Silicon Valley offers two important sources of funding for start-ups, he says.

One is venture capital companies. France ranks third after the United States and Britain in the number of such companies, but there are only 15 in the country specializing in new ventures, as opposed to development of already operational businesses. Sofinova is the national company most active in this area, according to Mr. Bernasconi.

Based in Marseilles, Sud Capita is also involved in Côte d'Azur projects. Sud Capital's money comes partly from about a dozen regional banks and partly from the Conseil-Régional.

No venture capital company, however, has an office in this area, and regional officials, including the Nice Chamber of Commerce (CCI), are actively working to attract one. A French venture-capital company may be opening an office in the area soon, says Mr. Bernasconi, and efforts are being made to lure a U.S. company.

**Business angel**

A second important source of seed money for new businesses is the "business angel," or benefactor. The irony is that on the Côte d'Azur there is plenty of money, but it is not channeled in this direction. The financial picture is not entirely gloomy, however. Business and government both recognize the need, and "everyone is working together to resolve the problem," says Mr. Bernasconi.

In February, the Nouveau Marché opened in Paris. Similar to NASDAQ in the United States, it should give impetus to the development of the French venture capital market. The CCI has begun a project to help young high-tech companies attract funds. The CCI is one of four sponsors of the Maison de l'Entreprise, inaugurated at the end of February.

The Maison de l'Entreprise is intended to assist existing companies and encourage the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises. In addition to the CCI, its patrons consist of the Agence Nationale de Valorisation de la Recherche (ANVAR); the Direction Régionale de l'Industrie, de la Recherche et de l'Environnement (DRIRE); the Agence Régionale d'Information Scientifique et Technique (ARIST); and the Club Hi Tech.

ANVAR offers aid for innovation, with loans repayable without interest in cases of success. ANVAR also shares the capital risk for new products or processes, as well as technology transfer. DRIRE arranges public credits advantageous to SMEs, and incentives and advice on legislation that can help SMEs be more competitive. ARIST conducts both feasibility studies and ad hoc strategic research for individual companies. The Club Hi Tech provides a meeting point for the exchange of ideas and information, an important contributor to the growth of companies with high intellectual content. •

# WINNING COMBINATION

*Continued from page 11*

nications, life sciences and research. Sophia Antipolis, the oldest and largest technopole in Europe, has been a magnet for these. Just 15 minutes from Nice, Sophia shelters 1,000 businesses and 16,000 jobs on 2,300 hectares of verdant hills and woods.

Industrial parks include Carros/Le Broc, which hosts 437 businesses and 7,000 jobs on its 200 hectares. A comparable zone in Grasse is dedicated to companies in the industrial fragrance industry, representing half of this industry's turnover in France. The Arénas international business center, conveniently facing Nice Airport, has 300 occupants and the potential to accommodate up to 600 businesses. Nice La Plaine is another commercial development five minutes from the airport. A newly opened Logistic Activities Park in Nice offers 24 hectares of warehouse facilities, plus space for offices and service centers.

Good transportation and office space of international standards alone cannot lure foreign investment. The Harvard study highlights several factors that contribute to an attractive business climate: strong networking, an exchange of learning among businesses, workers' skills of international standards, and cooperation between business and government, including strong, active chambers of commerce that facilitate cooperation and collaboration. The quality of public education and technical training is critical, including emphasis on math, science, computers, technology, language training, exchange programs and internships.

The Côte d'Azur fits the description on all counts. Local authorities have set up a plethora of official and informal networking organizations, and clubs and special interest groups help fill the gaps. After-hours networking is facilitated by good roads, a sunny climate and a wide selection of sports, entertainment options and housing.

Housing costs are down as much as 40 percent from their peak, with an extensive selection of locations to suit all tastes and budgets. Costantino Catalani – a marketing executive for a luxury complex called Elle d'Eze, adjacent to the picturesque hill town of Eze Village – says that there is saturation of ownership, but "a home is something you can't do without. The housing activity continues. With the French franc down vis-a-vis the dollar and the lira, "it is a good time to buy," he says.

The quality of the labor pool is recognized as excellent. Engineers and researchers move in the area to work for international companies and they stay, creating a critical mass of highly qualified individuals. •

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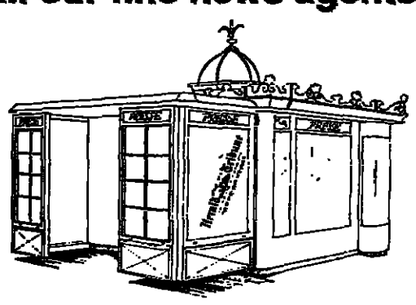

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CÔTE D'AZUR

# THE MANY FACES OF EDUCATION

*From primary school to corporate training, top facilities are available.*

Education is a top priority for the Côte d'Azur, says François Kester, director-general of Côte d'Azur Développement (CAD). "The U.S. experience," he adds, "has shown us that the proper educational infrastructure is indispensable for our successful economic development."

Educational options on the Riviera run the gamut from kindergartens and colleges to corporate training facilities. At the university level, there are more than 30,000 students in the area, of whom 27,000 are enrolled at the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis. This ranks among the best interdisciplinary universities in France, with 200 specialized research centers and 1,300 teachers. Ambitious plans are under way to double its size in the next 10 to 15 years.

**High technology content**

Given the resources and priorities of a region where 83 percent of jobs are in technology, trade and services, the educational infrastructure has a high technology content.

CERAM (the Nice/Sophia Antipolis School of Management), one of France's *grandes écoles* (comparable to the Ivy League) for business, opened a new Intelligent Building with Internet connections for its students in September 1995.

"As of last year, only one-third of the grandes écoles of business were connected to the Internet, but we have been on-line for five years," says Maxime Crener, director of CERAM. "Our linkage is an attraction for international students, especially those from the United States."

CERAM, like other Côte d'Azur educational institutions, is planning to become more international in the future. In 1995, 17 percent of its 700-strong student body was non-French; that percentage is expected to increase to 30 percent of its 1,000 students by 1998.

Other specialized local institutions of advanced learning include EDHEC, a business school founded in 1906; ESSI, a school of computer science; the Ecole National Supérieure des Mines; EURECOM, an unusual joint effort by France's Ecole Supérieure Nationale des Télécommunications and the Swiss-based Ecole Polytechnique de Lausanne, the first international institution for training engineers in the field of communications systems; Theseus Institute, also a project of the Ecole Supérieure Nationale des Télécommunications, working with major corporations in the area; and ISIA, the School of Computer Science and Automation, which trains engineers in telecommunications, automation and robotics.

**Business links**

Interaction between academia and enterprises is encouraged by local government, as are initiatives for employee training and advanced education. An apprenticeship system similar to the one practiced successfully in Germany is one way to provide that training. The first Apprenticeship Forum (Forum de l'Apprentissage) was held this April under the sponsorship of the Nice Chamber of Commerce (CCI), and its success means it will become an annual event.

Corporate training means more than apprenticeships for new workers. It means continuing education through both formal and informal channels. Jean-Paul Maruejouls, the CCI's director of professional training and apprenticeships, believes that a key emphasis should be "to educate the head of a business and his direct reports. Everything else follows from that."

Courses and conferences sponsored by local government and professional associations encourage businesses to think internationally, to take more risks, to be more open. In January of this year, the CCI and the Union Patronale Interprofessionnelle des Alpes-Maritimes created the Institute for Corporate Training Côte d'Azur. It offers courses in general management and speciality areas, as well as language training, to local companies at attractive rates. The objective is to raise the level of business education and help companies become more competitive.

**International schools**

An international orientation also sweeps down to the primary and secondary levels. French and international elementary schools, French and international middle schools, French lycées (one with international sections in several languages) and international, U.S.-style and British high schools can all be found on the Côte d'Azur.

Three secondary schools – the American-International School in Nice, the Centre Internationale de Valbonne and the Lycée Albert I in Monaco – offer the International Baccalaureate, an international high school degree recognized by universities worldwide. Two years ago, the Nice Chamber of Commerce (CCI) took over the American-International School specifically to ensure the continuation of its IB program. •

LHERITIER/MAX PPP

*Sports haven: The region offers 18 golf courses, 31 yachting harbors and the Parc de la Mercantour, a stunning nature preserve.*

# TOURISM THAT MEANS BUSINESS

*Business travelers are of increasing interest to the region's travel industry.*

France remains the world's number-one destination for tourism, and 1 percent of all global travelers pass through the French Riviera.

Last year, 42 percent of the more than 6 million passengers arriving at Nice Airport were business-bound, and another 21 percent came for conferences and conventions. Of the region's 8.5 million tourists annually, 1 million come specifically for business on the Côte d'Azur.

**Big spenders**

Business travelers, especially conventioneers, are of growing interest to the area's travel industry because they spend more, and more consistently, than do individual tourists, and they come during off-peak periods. An enviable host of facilities awaits them, including the greatest concentration of conference centers in Europe. Nice's Acropolis has been named the "Best Convention Center in Europe" for the past three years. It is the leading center in France for medical and scientific meetings, and second after Paris for international meetings of all kinds.

The Palais des Congrès in Cannes hosts world-reputed advertising, television, luxury goods, real estate and media conferences, in addition to the famed Cannes Film Festival. Monaco's new Convention and Cultural Center, set to open in 1999, is a state-of-the-art facility befitting the principality's ranking as the world's second most popular incentive destination, according to Dario Dell'Antonio, director-general of Monaco's Tourism and Convention Office.

**Food, lodging and culture**

Regardless of the size of the conference or duration of the holiday, business and vacation travelers need places to eat and sleep. The Côte d'Azur offers 865 hotels with almost 31,000 rooms in all categories, 76 residences providing an additional 35,000-plus beds, 131 campsites and 53 resort villages. More than 3,000 restaurants cater to every appetite at every hour of the day; they include Monaco's Louis XV-Alain Ducasse, rated the fourth-best restaurant in the world by International Herald Tribune food critic Patricia Wells.

But tourists do not live at bed and table alone (one hopes). To feed their more refined hungers, more than 500 annual cultural events, more than 100 art galleries, 40 medieval villages and 82 museums await them. Dominique Charpentier, director general of the Regional Tourist Board (Comité Régional du Tourisme), says, "Between 1986 and 1994, museum visitors increased by 23 percent, and 1994 was the best year ever recorded for local museums."

In addition, there are two opera houses, two major orchestras, the Monte Carlo Ballet, music and art festivals of international repute, and 125 organized sports.

**Theme-based marketing**

According to Mr. Charpentier, the Côte d'Azur needs to promote its cultural and sports advantages with theme-based travel marketing. He cites golf as a prime example of an underexploited resource for the area's travel industry.

The Asian and East European markets are also a potential source of new business, although the latter is still in its infancy. Tourist boards in Nice, Monaco and elsewhere are addressing the needs and interests of tourists from the Far East. Along these lines, the second annual Asian-Pacific Market show for travel to and from that region was held in Nice this March. •

"THE CÔTE D'AZUR"
*was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.*
WRITER: *Claudia Flisi is based in Monaco.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

# WHAT LURES FIRMS

*Continued from page 11*

the same time frame.

*What kinds of companies are you interested in attracting?*

We are looking for industries that are nonpolluting, that are in growing business sectors and that don't require a lot of space.

We find these primarily in the United States for a number of reasons. The United States came out of recession earlier than Europe, and companies based there have far greater access to capital than is possible in Europe. Also, we on the Côte d'Azur have a natural affinity for the United States, and vice versa. People, especially from the West Coast (including Silicon Valley), find a great deal of commonality in our respective lifestyles.

But we have also opened up contacts with other cities, including Philadelphia and Atlanta.

*Other than the United States, where are you concentrating your marketing activities?*

We send missions all over Europe and Asia, but we are especially interested in Japan now as never before.

In the past, we didn't have the work force appropriate to their needs nor the space they required for setting up installations like car factories. •

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**Information for foreigners relocating on the Riviera:**
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**OTHER WEB SITES**
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**FRENCH RIVIERA:** http://www.beyond.fr
**UNIVERSITY OF NICE-SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS:** http://www.unice.fr
World Wide Web Consortium: http://www.w3.org.
**TELECOM VALLEY:** http://www.telecom-valley.fr
**ETSI (EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS INSTITUTE):** http://www.ti.org/index/1008.html
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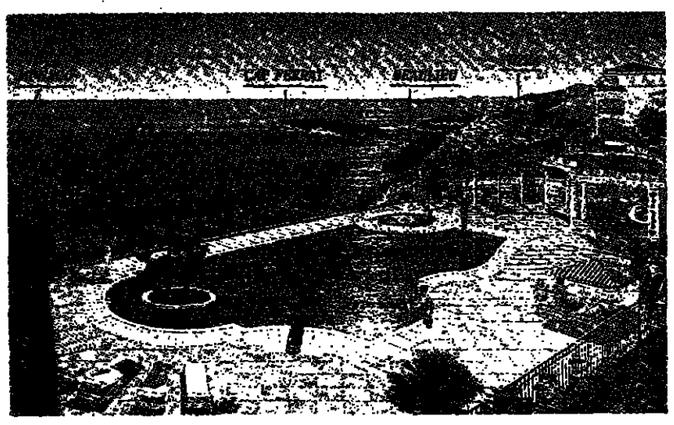

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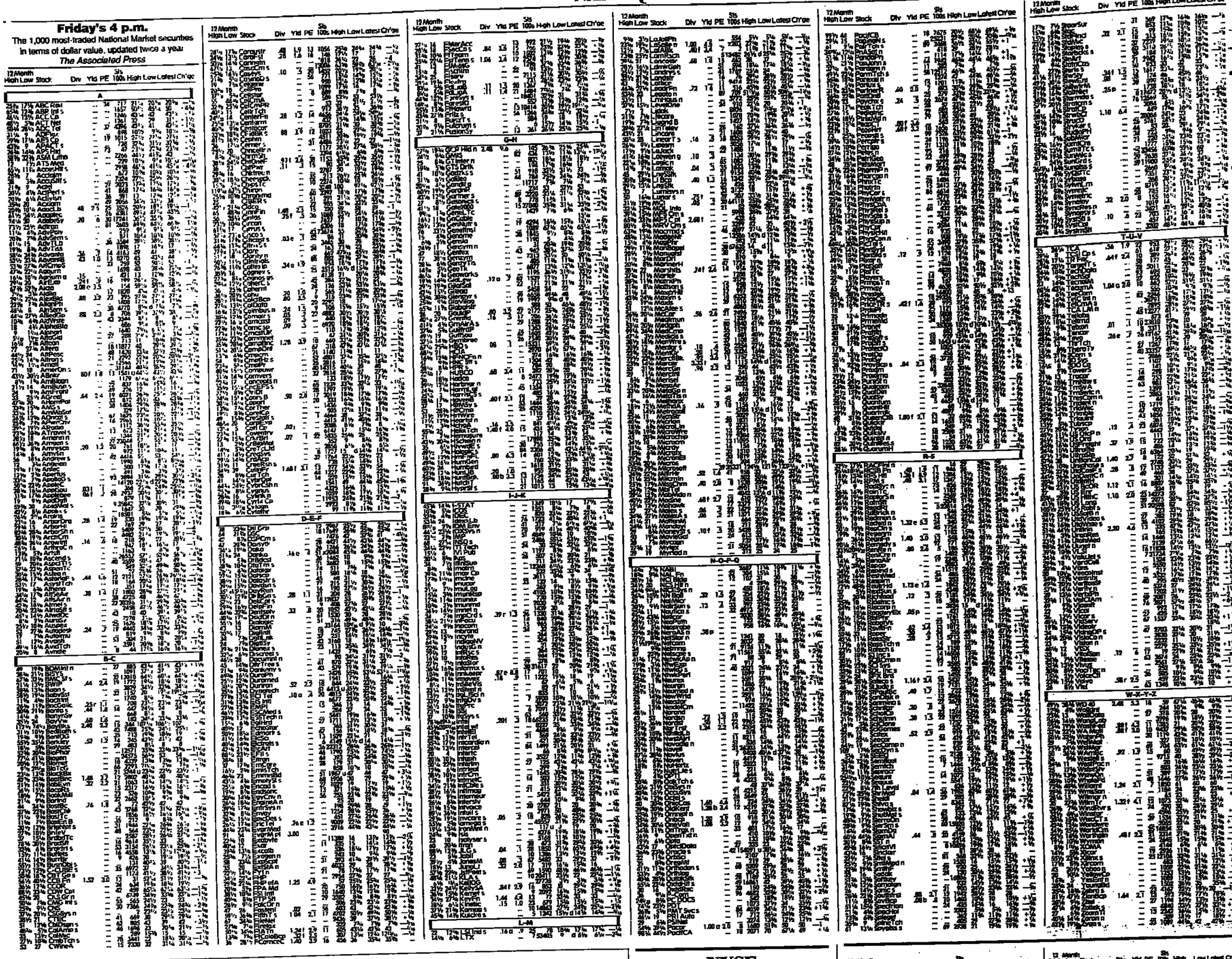
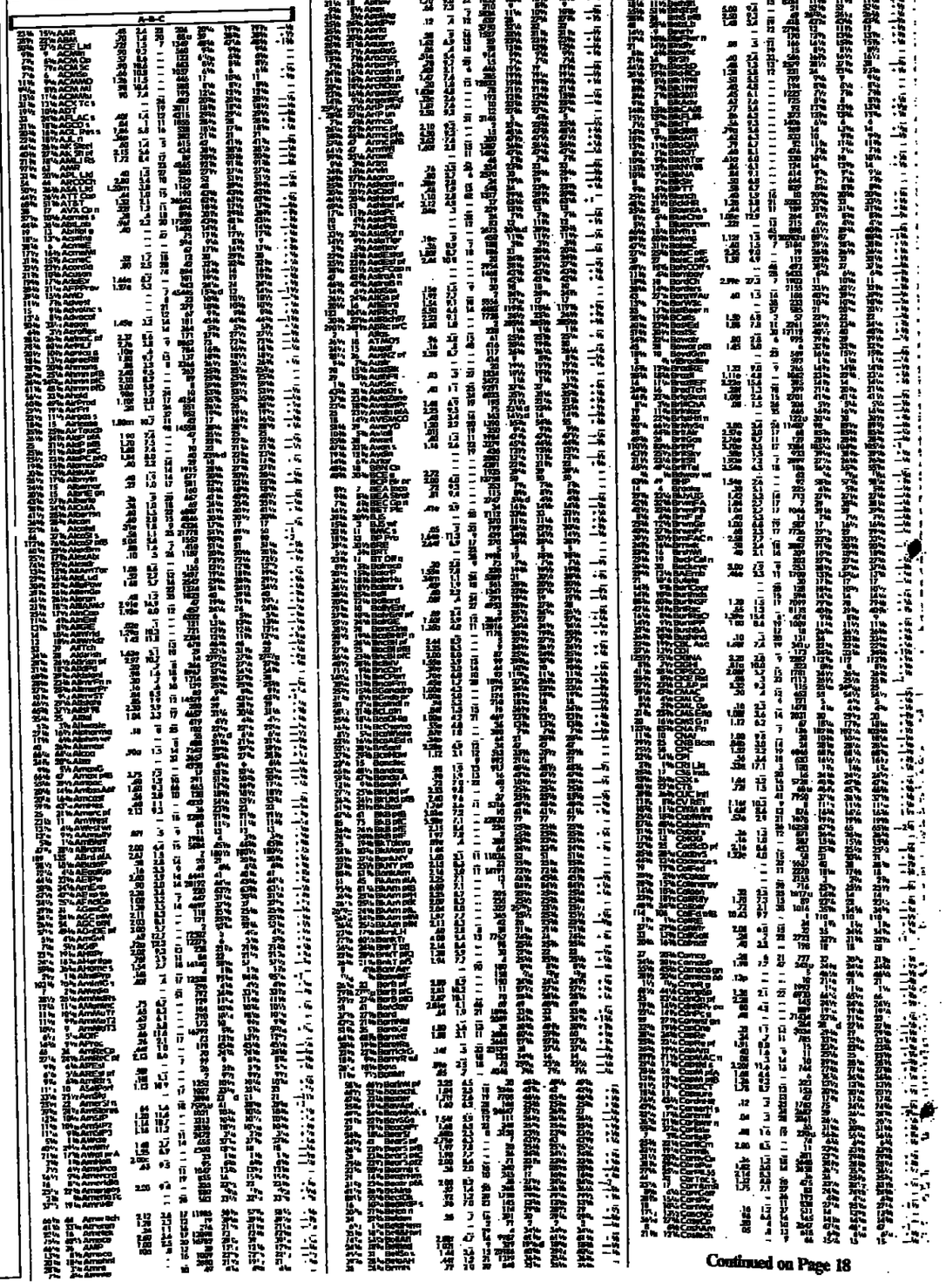
*The Associated Press*



# NYSE

## Friday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
*The Associated Press.*

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*Kiosque Presse*
Centre Commercial Font Neuve
Route Nationale

**PEYMEINADE**
*Tabac Presse St. Marc*
Route Nationale

**PLASCASSIER**
*Presse*
Centre Commercial Super U

**SAINT JEAN CAP FERRAT**
*Prefica*
10 Ave. Jean Mermoz

**SAINT PAUL DE VENCE**
*Tabac Presse*
Place de Gaulle

**SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS**
*Sophia Presse*
Place J. Bermond

**VALBONNE**
*Presse*
7, Rue Grande
*Presse*
Place de la Poste

**VENCE**
*Maison de la Presse*
55 Ave. Victor Tuby
*Presse Azur*
26 Ave. de la Résistance
*Tabac Presse du Grand Jardin*
46 Ave. Marcellin Maurel

**VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER**
*Presse Azur*
8 Ave. du Maréchal Foch

**VILLENEUVE LOUBET**
*Presse*
2 Ave. de la Liberté

**(98) MONACO**

**MONACO**
*Kiosque*
Blvd des Moulins — Passage Barriera
*Kiosque*
Gare S.N.C.F.
*L'Herbier de Monaco*
8, Rue Comte Félix Gastaldi
*La Régence*
28 Ave. de la Costa
*Le "Blue Shop"*
Galerie du Métropole
*Le Khedive*
9 Blvd Albert 1er
*Le Newsstand — Hotel Loews*
Galerie Marchande
*Le Selectra*
22 Blvd d'Italie
*Maison de la Presse*
22 Boulevard Princesse Charlotte
*Presse Hotel Beach Plazza*
22 Boulevard Princesse Grace
*Tabac Presse "Le Média"*
Centre Commercial Fontvieille

**(83) VAR**

**BANDOL**
*Maison de la Presse*
10 Allée Jean Moulin

**BORMES LES MIMOSAS**
*Point Presse*
La Favière
*Presse Zeller*
5, Place Gambetta

**CARQUEIRANNE**
*La Presse*
Place de la République
*Maison de la Presse*
19, Rue Jean Jaurès

**CAVALAIRE**
*Maison de la Presse*
143 Ave. des Alliés

**CAVALIERE**
*Cavaliere Presse*
Avenue du Cap Nègre

**LA CROIX VALMER**
*Maison de la Presse*
Rue Centrale

**FREJUS**
*Balto Tabac-Presse*
379 Blvd de la Libération
*Librairie de l'Aviation*
Centre Commercial GEANT

**GASSIN**
*Presse*
Centre Commercial Gassin la Foux

**HYERES**
*Presqu'île du Levant*
Presqu'île du Levant
*Tabac-Presse Giens*
Rue Debussy
Presqu'île de Giens

**LA CRAU**
*Maison de la Presse*
10 Ave. du Lieutenant Jean Toucas

**LA GARDE**
*Maison de la Presse*
Avenue Gabriel Péri

**LA LONDE**
*Maison de la Presse*
11 Ave. G. Clémenceau

**LE BEAUSSET**
*Point Presse*
4, Rue de la République

**LE LAVANDOU**
*Jardins de la Presse*
Avenue Auguste Renoir
*Maison de la Presse*
2 Ave. du Gal de Gaulle
*Point Presse*
Port Lavandou

**LE MUY**
*Maison de la Presse*
1, Route de Callas

**LE PRADET**
*Maison de la Presse*
Place Paul Flamenco

**LE RAYOL CANADEL**
*Presse*
Avenue du Touring Club

**LES ISSAMBRES**
*Tabac Presse Souvenirs*
Route Nationale

**PIERREFEU**
*Point Presse*
1, Rue Gabriel Péri

**PORT GRIMAUD**
*Presse*
Place du Marché

**PLAN DE LA TOUR**
*Presse, Librairie, Papeterie*
2, Place Foch

**PUGET SUR ARGENS**
*Presse Mediterranée*
Centre Commercial Continent
*Tabac Presse*
2, Rue Charles Gounod

**SAINT AYGULF**
*Hall de la Presse*
Grand Place

**SAINT RAPHAEL**
*Kiosque*
Boulevard René Coty
*Librairie Presse*
Le Golf de Valescure

**SAINTE MAXIME**
*Maison de la Presse*
Blvd du Gal de Gaulle

**SAINT TROPEZ**
*Librairie du Port*
Quai de Suffren
*Presse, Souvenirs*
La Croix de Fer

**SIX FOURS**
*Presse, Librairie, Papeterie*
95, Quai St. Pierre

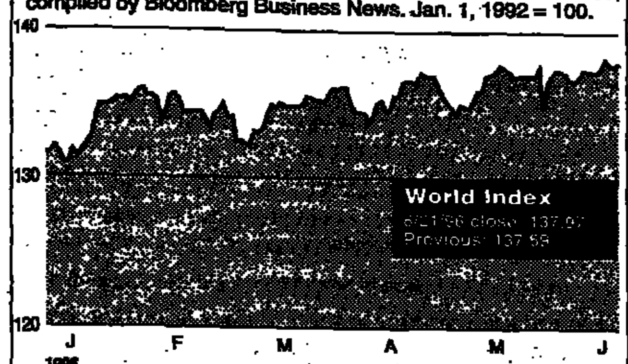
**TOULON**
*Hall de la Presse*
Blvd du Maréchal Leclerc

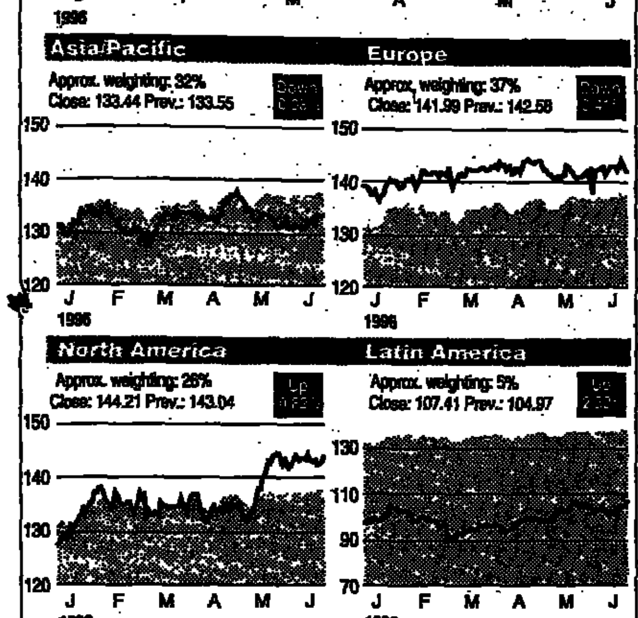
Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER


Continued on Page 18

## THE TRIB INDEX: 137.97

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.




The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

### Industrial Sectors

| | Fri. close | Prev. close | % change | | Fri. close | Prev. close | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy | 145.47 | 144.80 | +0.46 | Capital Goods | 147.97 | 147.69 | +0.19 |
| Utilities | 130.71 | 129.91 | +0.62 | Raw Materials | 161.74 | 161.23 | +0.32 |
| Finance | 120.00 | 120.47 | –0.39 | Consumer Goods | 146.84 | 146.38 | +0.31 |
| Services | 129.33 | 128.07 | +0.98 | Miscellaneous | 137.67 | 139.38 | –1.23 |

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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# G-7 Meeting Likely to Skirt Sanctions Dispute

By Alan Friedman
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — With less than a week to go before the start of the Group of Seven summit meeting of wealthy industrial nations, the United States and its main European allies have failed to resolve a festering dispute over proposed U.S. sanctions that would penalize companies doing business with Libya, Iran and Cuba.

Instead, the conflict will be played down, U.S. and European officials said. That is because openly discussing it would jeopardize efforts by the seven leading industrial democracies — the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — to put on a show of unity during their annual economic meeting, which starts Thursday in Lyon, France.

Joseph E. Stiglitz, chairman of President Bill Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers, said in an interview Friday from Washington that "clearly it would be desirable to work toward resolving these problems in a multilateral framework, and we hope that within the context of the G-7, we will have an opportunity to do this." But he also said that "Libya and Iran have raised major issues of international terrorism."

In Brussels, an aide to Sir Leon Brittan, the European Union's trade commissioner, said the 15-nation bloc was opposed to bills such as the one sponsored by U.S. Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, that calls for sanctions against non-U.S. companies that invest more than $40 million a year in either Libya or Iran.

The aide added, however, that he hoped the dispute would not poison the atmosphere at the G-7 summit meeting.

"We oppose the extraterritorial aspects of the legislation," said Peter Guilford, Sir Leon's spokesman. "But we also recognize that considerable efforts have been made by the administration to modify it in line with our concerns, and we will urge the president to exercise maximum discretion when applying it."

In Washington, senior officials have defended the legislation against Iran and Libya as well as the Helms-Burton law, which would punish certain non-U.S. companies doing business with Cuba.

Commerce Secretary Mickey Kantor said that the Helms-Burton law was "fully consistent with our international obligations" and that other G-7 nations should join in efforts to "increase security, to increase stability, increase the chances of peace in the world."

Robert E. Rubin, the U.S. Treasury secretary, has said he understood that other G-7 countries opposed the U.S. legislation but that he did not believe the dispute would overshadow other areas of cooperation.

"There is an almost universal view that Iran and Libya present enormous problems to the world community," Mr. Rubin said. "While other nations will all sit around and agree with that, we are prepared to act in that respect, and many others are not."

Lawrence H. Summers, the U.S. deputy Treasury secretary, said in an interview Friday that he believed the conflict would not overshadow the summit meeting. But he added, "If we are talking about who is responsible for these problems, then responsibility lies in Iran, Libya and Cuba."

Separately, some U.S. officials seemed opposed to a French proposal to examine new ways of regulating foreign-exchange markets. Although an overall report on foreign-exchange coordination will be released at the Lyon meeting, President Jacques Chirac of France is said to be planning to ask his counterparts to order their top finance officials to prepare a report on currency stability and the risks arising from global financial markets.

U.S. and German officials, however, have reservations about the proposal by Mr. Chirac, who at last year's G-7 meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, described currency speculation as "the AIDS of the world economy."

One U.S. official said it would be better not to interfere in markets and added that as far as currencies were concerned, "there are already a set of procedures for consultations between G-7 finance ministers and central bankers that has worked very well for the past 20 years."

### Rubin Sees Good Economic Climate

Mr. Rubin said world economic conditions were "good" and likely to stay that way, AFX reported from Washington. He pointed out that U.S. inflation was still low despite the country's strong economic performance.

# SBC-Warburg Bids For BNP Stake in Unit

*Bloomberg Business News*

LONDON — SBC-Warburg offered Friday to buy Banque Nationale de Paris's 84 percent stake in its investment unit, Compagnie d'Investissements de Paris, for £532 million ($820.1 million).

The offer came a month after BNP agreed to buy out minority shareholders in the unit, including SBC-Warburg. It sets the stage for a confrontation next week between the London-based investment house and the French bank over the value of BNP's offer.

A BNP representative said the bank did not wish to comment immediately on SBC-Warburg's move.

SBC-Warburg, an arm of Swiss Bank Corp., holds a 3 percent stake in Compagnie d'Investissements. It offered to buy BNP's stake for 205 French francs ($39.67) a share in a bid that valued the entire company at about £970 million.

The unit's shares closed Friday at 176.30 francs, down 0.30.

A spokesman for SBC-Warburg declined to comment on the reasons for the offer, which expires Monday. But the company has been urging BNP to bolster the price of the unit's shares, which fell to a 40 percent discount to book value this year.

BNP said last month that it would effectively buy out SBC-Warburg and other minority investors by giving them a BNP share for each unit share they hold. Compagnie d'Investissements shares rose by about 20 percent after the offer but remain at a discount to book value.

The unit reported last month that its net profit for 1995 fell 31 percent, to 126.1 million francs.

### Price Disclosed in Total Sale

Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, a unit of Deutsche Bank AG, paid 374 francs a share when it bought 6.8 million Total SA shares Thursday from Assurances Générales de France and two other French companies, the insurer said Friday, according to an AFX report from Paris. The other sellers were Consortium de Realisation and Ste. Centrale du GAN. Total's stock closed Friday at 374.70 francs, down 0.30.

# Arafat's French-Jewish Adviser

## Palestinians' Investment Guru Shrugs Off Death Threats

By Max Berley
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

PARIS — When asked why two bodyguards kept a constant vigil at his office here, Gabriel Banon just shrugged and answered, "Look what happened to Yitzhak Rabin."

He added: "I'm very fatalistic. If someone wants to get me, they're going to get me."

It may be precisely this mix of guts and insouciance that persuaded Yasser Arafat to take the unusual step of appointing Mr. Banon, 67, a Morocco-born French Jew, as his chief economic adviser. Mr. Banon, a businessman and former French government official, is helping the Palestinian Authority develop a free-standing economy by creating regulatory mechanisms and trying to attract foreign investment to the territories under Palestinian control.

Although his appointment has raised eyebrows on both sides of the Arab-Israeli divide, Mr. Banon said his status as an outsider made him invaluable to the nascent Palestinian state.

"I have close ties to the Arab world," he said. "But I'm also accepted and recognized in the U.S. and accepted, or at least tolerated, by the Israelis." He added, "There's a long tradition in the Arab world of Jewish advisers to Arab leaders."

Mr. Banon met Mr. Arafat in December 1993, shortly after the signing of the Oslo peace accord between Israel and the Palestinians, and has been advising on the economic development of the Palestinian Authority ever since. For him, the success of the Palestinian economy is the linchpin of the peace process as a whole.

"The economy will determine whether the peace process is a success," he said. "If we fail in the economic domain, I don't think there's any peace process that can hold together."

Mr. Banon's appointment to what has been described as a near-cabinet position in the Palestinians' government is only the latest step in a career spent close to the famous and powerful.

Mr. Banon came to France from Morocco at the age of 16 to study engineering and later became a close adviser to Georges Pompidou, prime minister and then president in the late 1960s and early 1970s, heading a government agency in charge of industrial policy.

With Mr. Pompidou's death in 1974, Mr. Banon embarked on a business career before starting a financial holding company, Winvest, based in the United States.

On a sideboard in his office stand a series of photographs of himself chatting or shaking hands with prominent figures including Presidents Gerald Ford, George Bush and Ronald Reagan.

"I was lucky enough to have privileged relationships with

See ECONOMY, Page 18

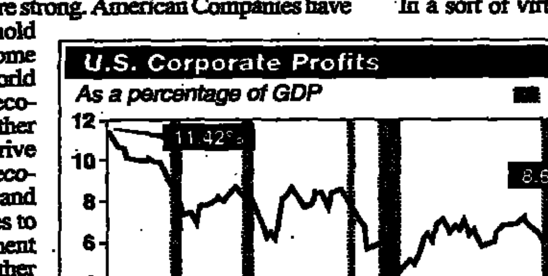
ECONOMIC SCENE

# The Math Behind Economic Growth

By John M. Berry
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — U.S. stock prices, which reached record levels last month, are just one of many signs that the economy is rolling along in its sixth year of expansion since the end of the 1990-91 recession. One key reason equity values have soared is that corporate profits are strong. American Companies have found a host of ways to hold down costs and become more competitive in a world of generally moderate economic growth. Among other things, the cost-cutting drive has helped make the economy less inflationary and allowed many companies to finance new investment from current earnings rather than with borrowed money.

In some cases, the profit improvement has entailed layoffs of thousands of employees, many of whom have been unable to find jobs that pay as well as those they lost. But even though millions of workers have lost their jobs, there are nearly 11 million more payroll jobs now than there were at the end of the economy's last slump.




Source: U.S. Commerce Department

IHT

For corporations and their stockholders, the payoff is clear. In the first three months of this year, corporate profits reached an annual rate of $642.8 billion, or 8.7 percent of gross domestic product. Except for one quarter in 1977 and another in 1978, that was the highest share for profits since 1969. In 1966, corporate profits were 11.42 percent of GDP.

The profit measure is one the Commerce Department calculates to show profits from companies' current operations adjusted for changes in the value of inventories and for accelerated write-offs of capital investments. Most of the increase in profits as a share of GDP is the result of a significant reduction in the share being paid to investors in the form of interest. During the 1980s, net interest payments were more than 8 percent of GDP. In the first quarter of this year, they were down to 5.4 percent, the sort of figure last seen in the 1970s, before double-digit inflation and efforts to control it drove interest rates to high levels.

In a sort of virtuous circle, rising profits and rising stock prices have made it much easier for companies to issue stock to finance capital investments and pay down debt. This shift to equity rather than debt financing has altered the share of GDP going to profits rather than net interest payments.

Joseph E. Stiglitz, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, said the high level of profits also was a form of short-run protection against a rise in inflation.

Mr. Stiglitz said that if companies' costs began to rise more rapidly than they have been — for example because of bigger wage increases — prices would not necessarily do the same. With profit margins as high as they are, companies could absorb the additional costs by allowing margins to slip somewhat, he said.

"There is room for compensation to rise with profits returning to a more normal level," Mr. Stiglitz said.

No company would want its profit margins to slip, so there is an incentive for companies to keep their costs under tight control, particularly in a highly competitive, low-inflation

See PROFITS, Page 18

# CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

### Cross Rates

June 21

| | $ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | Lira | D.Fl | B.F. | S.F. | Yen | C$ | Peseta |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 1.714 | 2.64 | 1.1208 | 0.3307 | 0.1113* | — | 5.447* | 1.3611 | 1.5738* | 1.255 | 1.3335* |
| Brussels | 31.46 | 48.415 | 20.5755 | 6.075 | 2.0478* | 18.361 | — | 24.985 | 0.29 | 23.02 | 24.98* |
| Frankfurt | 1.5285 | 2.3546 | — | 0.2952 | 0.9958* | 0.8923 | 4.8601* | 1.2141 | 1.4029* | 1.1187 | 1.1904* |
| London (a) | 1.5365 | — | 2.3547 | 7.978 | 2,368.20 | 2.6385 | 48.4375 | 1.9409 | 167.755 | 2.0999 | 197.30 |
| Madrid | 128.479 | 197.858 | 84.003 | 24.815 | 8.259* | 75.003 | 4.0865 | 102.089 | 117.946* | 94.084 | — |
| Milan | 1,534.45 | 2,363.80 | 1,005.30 | 296.47 | — | 894.95 | 48.805 | 1,219.60 | 14.131 | 1,122.60 | 11.944 |
| New York (b) | — | 1.5363a | 1.5341 | 5.2005 | 1,543.00 | 31.57 | 1.7195 | 1.367 | 109.115 | 1.3643 | 128.55 |
| Paris | 5.1775 | 7.9735 | 3.3884 | — | 0.3349* | 3.0227 | 0.1647 | 4.114 | 4.7531* | 3.7886 | 4.03* |
| Tokyo | 108.60 | 167.03 | 71.13 | 21.01 | 0.708 | 63.46 | 3.4575 | 86.36 | — | 79.51 | 0.8465 |
| Toronto | 1.3643 | 2.0958 | 0.8893 | 0.2624 | 0.0885* | 0.7934 | 0.4222* | 1.0788 | 1.2583* | — | 1.0185* |
| Zurich | 1.2591 | 1.9402 | 0.8240 | 0.2439 | 0.8019* | 0.7355 | 4.0067* | — | 1.1567* | 0.9224 | 0.9799* |
| 1 ECU | 1.2529 | 0.8136 | 1.9144 | 6.4869 | 1,925.71 | 2.1458 | 39.3909 | 1.5780 | 163.478 | 1.7122 | 160.959 |
| 1 SDR | 1.4423 | 0.9383 | 2.2045 | 7.4675 | 2,216.81 | 2.4896 | 45.2915 | 1.8147 | 156.633 | 1.9766 | 185.291 |

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto, and Zurich, fixings in other centers.*
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

### Other Dollar Values

| Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argent. peso | 0.9999 | Greek drac. | 241.17 | Mex. peso | 7.55 | S. Afr. rand | 4.36 |
| Australian $ | 1.2647 | Hong Kong $ | 7.7405 | N. Zealand $ | 1.473 | S. Kor. won | 807.55 |
| Austrian sch. | 10.75 | Hung. forint | 152.85 | Norw. krone | 6.5325 | Swed. krona | 6.6278 |
| Brazil real | 0.9901 | Indian rupee | 35.05 | Phil. peso | 26.20 | Taiwan $ | 27.64 |
| Chinese yuan | 8.3412 | Indo. rupiah | 2330.50 | Polish zloty | 2.72 | Thai baht | 25.32 |
| Czech koruna | 27.77 | Irish £ | 0.6313 | Port. escudo | 156.66 | Turkish lira | 80800.0 |
| Danish krone | 5.8632 | Israeli shek. | 3.268 | Russ ruble | 5047.00 | UAE dirham | 3.671 |
| Egypt. pound | 3.3955 | Kuw dinar | 0.299 | Saudi riyal | 3.75 | Venez. boliv. | 471.00 |
| Fin. markka | 4.639 | Malay. ring. | 2.495 | Sing. $ | 1.4087 | | |

### Forward Rates

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pound Sterling | 1.5393 | 1.5390 | 1.5390 | Japanese yen | 108.46 | 107.99 | 107.42 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.3655 | 1.3647 | 1.3639 | Swiss franc | 1.2555 | 1.2524 | 1.2496 |
| Deutsche mark | 1.5257 | 1.5228 | 1.5200 | | | | |

*Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.*

### Eurocurrency Deposits

June 21

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc | Yen | ECU |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-month | 5 1/4 - 5 3/8 | 3 3/8 - 3 1/2 | 2 1/4 - 2 3/8 | 5 3/4 - 5 7/8 | 3 3/4 - 3 7/8 | 7/16 - 9/16 | 4 9/16 - 4 11/16 |
| 3-month | 5 1/2 - 5 5/8 | 3 5/16 - 3 7/16 | 2 1/2 - 2 3/4 | 5 13/16 - 5 15/16 | 3 7/8 - 4 | 1/2 - 5/8 | 4 9/16 - 4 11/16 |
| 6-month | 5 5/8 - 5 3/4 | 3 3/8 - 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 - 2 3/4 | 5 13/16 - 5 15/16 | 3 15/16 - 4 1/16 | 9/16 - 11/16 | 4 5/8 - 4 3/4 |
| 1-year | 5 15/16 - 6 1/16 | 3 5/8 - 3 3/4 | 2 11/16 - 2 13/16 | 6 - 6 1/8 | 4 1/4 - 4 3/8 | 1 1/16 - 1 1/8 | 4 1/2 - 4 5/8 |

*Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.*
*Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).*

### Key Money Rates

| United States | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Prime rate | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 |
| Federal funds | 5 1/2 | 5 1/4 |
| 3-month CDs | 5.03 | 5.03 |
| CP 180 days direct | 6.11 | 6.11 |
| 3 month Treasury bill | 5.13 | 5.13 |
| 1-year Treasury bill | 5.52 | 5.49 |
| 2-year Treasury bill | 6.32 | 6.31 |
| 5-year Treasury note | 6.72 | 6.74 |
| 7-year Treasury note | 6.87 | 6.83 |
| 10-year Treasury note | 6.94 | 6.96 |
| 30-year Treasury bond | 7.09 | 7.11 |
| Merrill Lynch 30-day RA | 4.78 | 4.78 |
| **Japan** | | |
| Discount rate | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Call money | 0.44 | 0.42 |
| 1-month interbank | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| 3-month interbank | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| 6-month interbank | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| 10-year Govt bond | 3.30 | 3.29 |
| **Germany** | | |
| Lombard rate | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Call money | 3.40 | 3.35 |
| 1-month interbank | 3.40 | 3.40 |
| 3-month interbank | 3.44 | 3.44 |
| 6-month interbank | 3.45 | 3.47 |
| 10-year Bund | 6.63 | 6.64 |

| Britain | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| Bank base rate | 5 3/4 | 5 3/4 |
| Call money | 5 3/4 | 5 13/16 |
| 1-month interbank | 5 3/4 | 5 3/4 |
| 3-month interbank | 5 13/16 | 5 13/16 |
| 6-month interbank | 5 15/16 | 5 15/16 |
| 10-year Gilt | 8.02 | 8.11 |
| **France** | | |
| Intervention rate | 3.60 | 3.60 |
| Call money | 3 3/4 | 3 3/4 |
| 1-month interbank | 3 3/4 | 3 13/16 |
| 3-month interbank | 3 13/16 | 3 7/8 |
| 6-month interbank | 3 15/16 | 3 15/16 |
| 10-year OAT | 6.62 | 6.68 |

*Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.*

### Gold

| | A.M. | P.M. | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zurich | 384.75 | 383.35 | –1.15 |
| London | 384.20 | 383.20 | –1.20 |
| New York | 386.10 | 386.40 | +0.30 |

*U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)*
*Source: Reuters.*

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The Prize Pool is divided into 5 Divisions based on the number of correct numbers drawn. A special machine draws 6 numbered balls, then two extra numbered balls (called the bonus numbers) - making a total of 8 balls drawn. The more numbers you draw (up to all six correct), the more money you win.

You're Notified as Soon as You Win

After each Draw, your numbers are checked automatically by our computer against the winning numbers and you're contacted as soon as you've won. You're paid in any currency you specify to any bank you nominate anywhere in the world.

EXTRA PRIZES FROM "DOWN UNDER"
When you enter the AUSTRALIAN LOTTERY, you'll be given ONE FREE TICKET in the AUSTRALIAN SURF LIFESAVERS DRAW for every US$100 you invest. This can win you a Luxury Apartment overlooking the beach, an SSK Mercedes Replica or a 28' Caribbean Bertram Cruiser and other prizes(Value:US$100,000) The numbers on the Draw Tickets you're allocated will be sent you with your Lottery ENTRY CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE.

It's easy to Enter the AUSTRALIAN LOTTERY
Circle 6 numbers below for each GAME you wish to play, and tick one of the boxes at bottom left showing the PERIOD over which you want your Games to run.
By return post you'll receive an OFFICIAL ENTRY CONFIRMATION showing the numbers you've chosen, the first date on which your numbers will be entered and the period over which you'll be playing.
Every 5 weeks you'll be sent a list of the winning numbers so you can check for yourself how you're doing. Whenever you want, you can call the HOTLINE NUMBERS in Brisbane or London to check the winning numbers that week. At the end of your subscription period you'll be sent a final itemized statement of your winnings.
But to win - you must enter. So complete the ENTRY FORM below and mail it today to:
PACIFIC PLAYERS AGENTS
1/F, 15 Leichhardt St., Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland 4000, AUSTRALIA
Fax: (617) 3397 3814

AUSTRALIAN LOTTERY ENTRY FORM
PLAY UP TO 10 GAMES AT ONCE. SELECT AND CIRCLE THE NUMBERS ON EACH GAME YOU WISH TO PLAY

GAME 1 / GAME 2 / GAME 3 / GAME 4 / GAME 5 / GAME 6 / GAME 7 / GAME 8 / GAME 9 / GAME 10 (each:)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

MAIL TO: PACIFIC PLAYERS AGENTS, 1/F, 15 Leichhardt St. Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland 4000, AUSTRALIA Fax: (617) 3397 3814

Your numbers are entered twice on Thursday and twice in each of the two Saturday Draws, giving you 6 Draws every week.

| Number of Games You Wish to Play | 60 DRAWS (10 weeks) | 132 DRAWS (20 weeks) | 270 DRAWS (40 weeks) |
|---|---|---|---|
| ONE GAME | US$ 59 | US$ 118 | US$ 236 |
| TWO GAMES | $ 118 | $ 236 | $ 472 |
| THREE GAMES | $ 236 | $ 472 | $ 944 |
| FOUR GAMES | $ 354 | $ 708 | $ 1416 |
| SIX GAMES | $ 472 | $ 944 | $ 1888 |
| TEN GAMES | $ 590 | $ 1180 | $ 2360 |
| EXTRA DRAWS FREE (The Extra Draws are Added to Your Subscription Automatically) | | You get 12 Draws FREE | You get 30 Draws FREE |

AUTOMATIC RENEWAL
At the end of my subscription period, please renew my GAME (S) automatically by charging my credit card until I notify you otherwise. INITIAL HERE

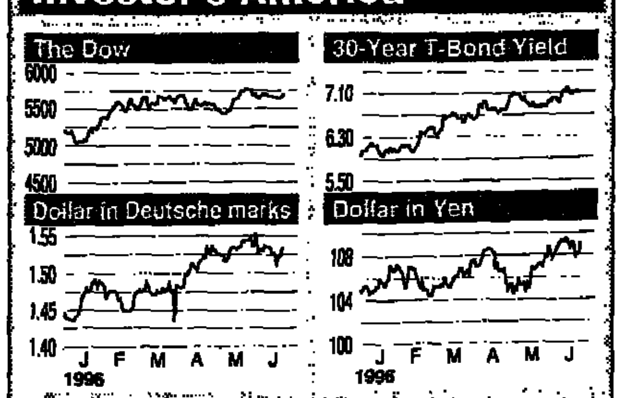
RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA SHOULD NOT USE THIS ENTRY FORM
Valid only where legal. Postage, handling and service fees are covered in the above prices.

YES: I would like to enter the AUSTRALIAN LOTTERY. I've picked my lucky numbers on the GAME BOARDS above and ticked a box at left showing the period over which I want to play. Rush me my ENTRY CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE showing the starting date of my subscription.
Please charge my credit card for US$ ____ (tick below as appropriate):
American Express / Visa / Mastercard / Diners / Eurocard
Card No. ____
Signature ____ Expiry date ____
I enclose cheque/bank draft for US$ ____ payable to "PACIFIC PLAYERS AGENTS" (Convertible currency cheques accepted for the equivalent amount drawn on a local bank)
Name ____
Address ____
Tel No. ____ Fax No. ____
For Faster Service, fax your credit card order direct to Australia: FAX (617) 3397 3814
HT 226
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE: If after entering, you're not completely satisfied with the service, you can cancel your subscription at any time and receive a full refund on the unexpired portion.

Pacific Players is a Lottery Service Company independent of Government. All entries are processed through Agents licensed by the Government authorities.

THE AMERICAS

## Investor's America




| Exchange | Index | Friday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NYSE | The Dow | 5705.23 | 5659.43 | +0.81 |
| NYSE | S&P 500 | 666.84 | 662.10 | +0.72 |
| NYSE | S&P 100 | 646.17 | 639.72 | +1.01 |
| NYSE | Composite | 357.02 | 354.96 | +0.58 |
| U.S. | Nasdaq Composite | 1175.34 | 1166.81 | +0.73 |
| AMEX | Market Value | 584.95 | 585.25 | -0.05 |
| Toronto | TSE Index | 5047.54 | 5057.98 | -0.21 |
| São Paulo | Bovespa | 60443.66 | 58003.38 | +4.21 |
| Mexico City | Bolsa | 3136.65 | 3180.59 | -1.41 |
| Buenos Aires | Merval | 603.99 | 587.93 | +2.73 |
| Santiago | IPSA General | 5520.73 | 5492.69 | +0.51 |
| Caracas | Capital General | 4287.26 | 4279.20 | +0.19 |

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

### Drugs Research Firm Buys a Rival

WILMINGTON, North Carolina (Bloomberg) — Pharmaceutical Product Development Inc. said Friday it would buy Applied Bioscience International Inc. in a stock swap valued at as much as $467 million.

The transaction would create one of the largest publicly traded contract research organizations, with more than $200 million in sales, largely in the research and development area to pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies.

Applied Bioscience shareholders are to receive 0.3125 to 0.4054 of a share of Pharmaceutical Product stock for each share of Applied Bioscience. Applied Bioscience shares were up $2.4375 at $11.5625 in late trading, while Pharmaceutical Product shares were down $4.50 at $35.

• **The New York Stock Exchange** said it had talked to Bank of New York Co. about the company's conference call to analysts Wednesday afternoon, which included the first disclosure that the company was increasing reserves for potential credit-card losses by $350 million. A brief public news release was not issued by the company until hours later.

• **ABC** hired Jamie Tarses, 32, a former NBC programming executive, as president of ABC Entertainment, succeeding Ted Harbert, who becomes chairman of that television-network division.

• **Merck & Co., Pfizer Inc.** and nine other drugmakers must stop a pricing system that gave deep discounts to hospitals and managed-care organizations but denied them to retail pharmacies, according to a $351.3 million settlement that received final approval by a federal judge.

• **Morgan Stanley & Co.** agreed to buy **Van Kampen American Capital Inc.** from its controlling shareholder, **Clayton Dubilier & Rice,** for more than $700 million, according to people familiar with the negotiations.

*NYT, AP, Bloomberg*

# Texas Chipmaker Makes Surprise Choice for Chief

By Allen R. Myerson
*New York Times Service*

DALLAS — Texas Instruments Inc. has passed over its two top executives to name Thomas J. Engibous, 43, its new president and chief executive.

Mr. Engibous, the manager of the company's semiconductor group, succeeds Jerry R. Junkins, who died of a heart attack three weeks ago. The company's board decided Thursday to split off Mr. Junkins's additional post of chairman, giving it to James R. Adams, a board member and retired executive of SBC Communications Inc. Mr. Engibous was promoted over the two deputy chairmen who had shared Mr. Junkins's duties since he died in Germany on May 29 — William P. Weber, 56, the acting president and chief executive, and William B. Mitchell, 60. For a company known as methodical and cautious, the move struck analysts as unusually bold.

**The promotion of Thomas Engibous, 43, struck analysts as a bold move for the company.**

"It really surprises me," said William J. Milton, an analyst at Brown Brothers Harriman. "I thought Pat Weber would be named president, chairman and CEO because he's cut from the same cloth as Jerry Junkins."

While Mr. Junkins was about as easygoing as anyone running one of the world's largest chipmakers could be, Mr. Engibous is "very bright, very driven, very intense," Mr. Milton said.

Since Mr. Engibous took over the semiconductor group in 1993, the company said, it has gained market share every year. In an important measure of profitability, it has gone from lagging to surpassing rivals, including Intel Corp. and Motorola Inc.

Mr. Engibous has achieved his record by improving efficiency and emphasizing the production of specialized digital signal processors instead of the commodity chips that many other companies make, the company said.

This year, Texas Instruments has watched its chip prices and margins fall sharply. But, betting that higher demand will relieve the current chip glut, the company has remained committed to expanding its chip production capacity.

Mr. Adams, 57, retired last year from SBC, formerly Southwestern Bell, as group president responsible for its extensive international operations and its domestic cable business. Mr. Weber and Mr. Mitchell will take part in an office of the chairman and chief executive.

Mr. Adams was president and chief executive of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., its local telephone operations, from 1988 until he became group vice president in 1992. Analysts said the promotion of Mr. Engibous confirmed the company's commitment to specialized proprietary chips used in a variety of products including computer modems and cellular phones.

"The managers who were responsible for developing high-value products are the ones moving up to leadership positions," said Thomas Thornhill, director of technology research at Montgomery Securities.

# Technology and Expirations Lift Stocks

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Friday, helped by strength in technology issues and the quarterly simultaneous expiration of stock index futures and options and individual stock-option contracts.

The threefold expirations, known as the "triple witching hour," can cause stock prices to change quickly, as orders to buy or sell large quantities of shares sometimes lead to an imbalance between supply and demand.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 45.80 points at 5,705.23, while gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by a 13-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 4/32 point, to 86 16/32, taking the yield down to 7.09 percent from 7.11 percent Thursday.

Boeing rose 1¾ to 89⅛, helping to lift the blue-chip index. The stock has risen 5 percent since the company said Wednesday that it planned to double production of its best-selling 737 jet because demand was booming. Analysts raised their profit estimates to reflect the increased business.

Strong earnings from Oracle helped lift technology stocks. Oracle rose 3⅛ to 38. The company said late Thursday that

**U.S. STOCKS**

its financial fourth-quarter net income rose 47 percent on strong sales of its database programs, especially overseas. Some investors saw the results as the first piece of evidence that the industry's benchmark companies were performing strongly.

The Nasdaq composite index, which contains many high-tech issues, closed up 8.00 points at 1,175.34.

Microsoft rose 1 15/16 to 123 11/16, Cisco Systems gained 2½ to 54⅞, and Netscape Communications advanced 2¾ to 55.

But Advanced Micro Devices fell 1⅝ to 14⅛ after the semiconductor company said it would post a loss for the second quarter because of weak sales.

Casino stocks fell after Harrah's Entertainment warned it did not expect its second-quarter profit to live up to analysts' expectations. Harrah's fell 3½ to 27⅝.

"It is really the first negative news out of a major company in a year that has seen the group up 60 percent," said Jason Ader at Bear Stearns.

Circus Circus fell ⅛ to 42⅞, and International Game Technology fell ½ to 17⅝.

Eli Lilly rose 1⅜ to 65⅞ after it said it had received the first clearance by European authorities to sell olanzapine, a treatment for schizophrenia.

Manhattan Bagel fell 7½ to 13¾ after it said it had found improper accounting at its I&J West Coast unit and would restate its first-quarter earnings to 9 cents a share from the 12 cents originally reported. *(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)*

# Dollar Gains on Rubin's Confidence

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Friday after Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin said he saw no sign that the currency was about to weaken.

Traders said the dollar had been helped by the absence of any major economic data, which focused attention on Mr. Rubin's comments.

Mr. Rubin also predicted that the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries would calm currency markets by issuing a report on exchange rates and financial stability at its summit meeting next week in France. But he refused to say whether the G-7 would reiterate a call made in April for a stronger dollar and greater cooperation by financial authorities in currency markets.

The dollar gained against the yen after the Bank of Japan added money to the

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

banking system in money-market transactions. Traders concluded that meant interest rates would not fall soon.

The dollar finished at 109.115 yen, up from 108.175 yen Thursday, and at 1.5341 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5247 DM. It was also at 5.2005 French francs, up from 5.1690 francs, and at 1.2670 Swiss francs, up from 1.2560 francs. The pound fell to $1.5363 from $1.5392.

The mark weakened against other European currencies as well as the dollar. Traders said it had declined against the lira on expectations of an Italian rate cut and against the pound on news that European Union leaders had approved a pact to end a ban on British beef exports.

The dollar rose to 7.6000 Mexican pesos from 7.5080 pesos as the currency came under new attack that was exacerbated by a decline in Mexican stocks.

"Information was leaked that some banks were entering the market to cover the dollar demand of companies that don't want any surprises at the end of the first half," one trader said.

*(AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)*

## AMEX

**Friday's 4 p.m. Close**
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
*The Associated Press*

| Stock | Sales | High | Low | Latest | Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIM Str | 731 | 9 11/16 | 9 11/16 | 9 11/16 | — |
| AMC | 478 | 27 | 26¾ | 26⅞ | −1 |
| ARC | 394 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | −1/16 |
| AckCom | 96 | 26¼ | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | +⅛ |
| Action | 1024 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | +1/16 |
| AdvMag | 197 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | — |
| AdvMed | 250 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — |
| AirWat | 139 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | — |
| AlHasen | 318 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅛ |
| AlldRsh | 138 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | −⅛ |
| Alphaln | 264 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | −¼ |
| AlpinGr | 217 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| Amdhl | 3995 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | −⅛ |
| Ampal | 156 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +1/16 |
| Amesn n | 2551 | 10⅞ | 9¾ | 10⅛ | −⅛ |
| Amwest | 319 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | −⅛ |
| Andrea | 259 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | −⅛ |
| Astrotc | 185 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | −⅛ |
| Atari | 2025 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | +1/16 |
| Audvox | 216 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | +⅛ |
| Autotote | 954 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| AvivaPet | 171 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | −⅛ |
| Azco | 718 | 1⅜ | 1 1/16 | 1⅛ | — |
| BAT Ind | 1057 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | −1/16 |
| Baker | 123 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | −⅛ |
| Balmty n | 172 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | −⅛ |
| BanyHI | 95 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | −1/16 |
| BemaGold | 5016 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4 | −⅛ |
| BenIPh s | 291 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| BenIPh wt | 280 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| BioR A s | 194 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 34 | −⅛ |
| Biovail s | 958 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | +⅛ |
| Blessings | 91 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | −⅛ |
| Bsnhd n | 220 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | −⅛ |
| Bowne | 313 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | −⅛ |
| CE Frnk | 109 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — |
| CIM | 95 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — |
| CSTEnt | 389 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | +1/16 |
| Cablvsn | 781 | 45 | 44⅝ | 45⅛ | +⅛ |
| Cablvs pf | 119 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | −⅛ |
| Cabletel | 150 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | −1/16 |
| Cohen | 225 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | −1/16 |
| Cambior | 646 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| Cambrx | 331 | 49⅞ | 48 | 49⅞ | +1⅛ |
| CdnOcg s | 97 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — |
| CastlAM s | 559 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| CentenT s | 330 | 27 | 26⅛ | 26⅞ | +½ |
| Glatflt | 275 | 17¾ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | −⅛ |
| GlobSml | 135 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| Globlink | 231 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | −⅛ |
| GldStarR | 974 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| GoldRsc | 174 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | −⅛ |
| GormRup | 195 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — |
| Grang g | 137 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| Greenbr s | 951 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | −1/16 |
| GrayLne | 115 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — |
| GrdGam | 181 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — |
| GrSmec | 85 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — |
| HalEP | 331 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — |
| Halsey | 425 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| HanoDr | 756 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +1/16 |
| HarvDir | 215 | | | | |
| Han wtB | | | | | |
| Harken | 2671 | 2⅛ | | | |
| Hasbro | 2736 | 37⅞ | 37⅛ | 37⅜ | −⅛ |
| HawAir | 325 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | +⅛ |
| HlthPro s | 106 | 3⅛ | | | |
| Hearx n | 1370 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6 | −⅛ |
| Helco s | 114 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | −⅛ |
| Hemlo g | 695 | 11 | 11 | 11 | −⅛ |
| HrtgMd | 135 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅝ | −⅛ |
| HollyCp | 169 | 27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | −⅛ |
| HoopH | 106 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| HouOPde n | 210 | 8⅛ | | | |
| HowtEn | 287 | 5⅛ | | | |
| IGI | 225 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | +⅛ |
| Identix | 1405 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| ImpCM n | 679 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| ImpOil g | 700 | 41⅛ | 40⅝ | 40⅞ | +⅛ |
| Intelcm | 899 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | +⅛ |
| IncOPd | 545 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | −⅛ |
| InterDig | 4224 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | −⅛ |
| RegalBel | 234 | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | +⅛ |
| Railv | 334 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — |
| Riser | 197 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | −⅛ |
| RoyalO g | 5433 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | +1/16 |
| Rymac | 135 | 2⅝ | 2 9/16 | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| SaboPet | 153 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| SagaCm s | 87 | 21⅝ | 20⅞ | 21⅝ | +⅝ |
| SFeGam | 122 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 1/16 | +1/16 |
| ShefldMd | 631 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — |
| ShelrCm | 138 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | — |
| Shopco | 637 | 2⅝ | 2 7/16 | 2⅝ | +1/16 |
| SanlTech | 293 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | — |
| ecSoftgen | 196 | 1½ | 1 5/16 | 1 5/16 | −⅛ |
| SimBnc n | 499 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | −⅛ |
| SportsClb | 185 | 2⅝ | 2 9/16 | 2 9/16 | — |
| SPDR | 5509 | 66 41/64 | 66⅝ | 66 39/64 | +⅜ |
| SP Mid | 526 | 46 21/32 | 46 9/16 | 46 19/32 | +3/16 |
| SterHs n | 171 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — |
| SteviaA | 223 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2½ | — |
| Sulcus | 409 | 3⅝ | 3 7/16 | 3 7/16 | +1/16 |
| SunNur | 94 | 2 | 1 15/16 | 2 | +⅛ |
| SurelyC | 147 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | −⅛ |
| TPC Cp | 239 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | +¼ |
| Team | 168 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — |
| Technlri | 1446 | 48⅝ | 37½ | 48⅝ | +1⅝ |
| TelnR | 135 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| TelDta | 2956 | 45½ | 44⅞ | 45 | −⅜ |
| TexBiotch | 1235 | 4 5/16 | 4 1/16 | 4⅛ | +1/16 |
| TexMer | 565 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9 15/16 | +⅛ |
| Thermed | 388 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅝ | +1 |
| ThCars | 169 | 43¼ | 42½ | 43 | +⅛ |
| TmEco | 91 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| ThmFib s | 147 | 27⅝ | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | +⅜ |
| Thrinst | 739 | 36⅛ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | −⅞ |
| ThrOptk n | 484 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | −⅛ |
| ThrmRe | 101 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — |
| ThrSent n | 220 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| Thrmolse | 690 | 28⅛ | 27 | 27⅛ | −⅝ |
| Thmqst n | 193 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | −⅛ |
| Thrmotx | 516 | 47 | 45⅝ | 47 | +⅝ |
| Thrmwd | 290 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | −1/16 |
| Tippery | 86 | 4⅝ | 4 7/16 | 4 7/16 | −⅛ |
| TopSrce | 1016 | 5 11/16 | 5 9/16 | 5⅝ | −⅛ |
| TottPet | 148 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | −⅛ |
| TWA wt | 437 | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 10⅝ | +1 |
| TWA n | 34437 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Transcis | 303 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | −⅛ |
| TrpAG97 | 153 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | — |
| TubMex | 464 | 29⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | −⅛ |
| TurnB B | 725 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | +⅛ |
| US Alc | 2422 | 2 11/16 | 2 9/16 | 2 9/16 | −⅛ |
| USFGP | 82 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | — |
| Unimar | 138 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | −⅛ |
| UnigMbl | 126 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4 9/16 | +⅛ |
| US Bio wt | 138 | 5⅝ | 5 9/16 | 5½ | −⅛ |
| USBiosci s | 1082 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅛ | −⅛ |
| US Cell | 141 | 31⅛ | 31 | 31 | −¼ |
| Urohlth s | 212 | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | −⅜ |
| Viacom | 1612 | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅝ | +½ |
| ViacB | 18198 | 40⅛ | 39⅛ | 40 | +½ |
| Viac wtC | 302 | 1 7/16 | 1 5/16 | 1 5/16 | +1/16 |
| Viac wtE | 484 | 2⅝ | 2 1/16 | 2⅝ | — |
| Vitronic | 235 | 2 1/16 | 1 15/16 | 1 15/16 | −1/16 |
| WRIT | 559 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | −⅛ |
| WandBr | 125 | 1 | ⅞ | 15/16 | — |
| WIRET | 146 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — |
| WirelsT s | 1381 | 12 | 10⅝ | 11 | −⅜ |
| ecWiz Tch | 370 | 7 5/16 | 6⅝ | 7 1/16 | +1/16 |
| WEBAstlia n | 98 | 10⅝ | 10 9/16 | 10 9/16 | — |
| WEBGer n | 99 | 13 9/16 | 13 9/16 | 23 9/16 | −1/16 |
| WEB Jpn n | 1398 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | +1/16 |
| XCL Ltd | 4489 | 5/16 | ¼ | 5/16 | — |
| CFCda g | 370 | 4 11/16 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | −1/16 |
| ChadThr s | 87 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17 | |
| ChevSoft | 4463 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | −⅞ |
| Chief | 113 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19 1/16 | −⅛ |
| CitFFin n | 140 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| Citizinc | 118 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6 9/16 | −1/16 |
| ColLb | 1442 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| Comforce | 371 | 27⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | −1⅞ |
| CompTch | 86 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | −⅛ |
| CmpMan n | 308 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅛ |
| Crcdo wt | 374 | 1⅜ | 1 5/16 | 1⅜ | — |
| CrdeRT n | 405 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | — |
| Cross | 571 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — |
| CmCP B | 148 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| ecCrwnL | 337 | 1⅝ | 1 9/16 | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| Cycomm s | 606 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| DI Ind | 564 | 1⅜ | 1 5/16 | 1⅜ | +⅛ |
| DakotaMA | 138 | 2 7/16 | 2 7/16 | 2 7/16 | — |
| DanlInd | 243 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | +⅛ |
| Datamet | 365 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | −⅛ |
| Dataram | 200 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | +⅛ |
| Daxor | 84 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| DavWtn n | 359 | 5 9/16 | 5 7/16 | 5½ | −1/16 |
| DenAmer | 86 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | −⅛ |
| DevnE | 137 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | +⅛ |
| DiagRet | 86 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| Diodon | 646 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | −⅛ |
| DigRCT | 302 | 7⅝ | 7 7/16 | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| Diodes | 236 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | −⅛ |
| DryMu | 134 | 9 11/16 | 9 9/16 | 9 9/16 | +1/16 |
| Ducom | 105 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | −⅛ |
| EZ Serv | 513 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2 9/16 | −1/16 |
| EchoBay | 5488 | 11 7/16 | 11 | 11 | −½ |
| Edisto wt | 896 | ½ | ½ | ½ | −1/32 |
| Edisto | 695 | 10¼ | 9 13/16 | 9 15/16 | −1/16 |
| EdBck | 771 | 1⅝ | 1 9/16 | 1⅝ | +1/16 |
| ElPasoE n | 2303 | 5⅝ | 5 9/16 | 5⅝ | — |
| EmerR | 818 | 3⅛ | 2 15/16 | 3 | −⅛ |
| EmpCar | 180 | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13 | −½ |
| EnzoBi | 755 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | −⅛ |
| Epitope | 558 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | −⅛ |
| Equusll | 105 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| Fabinds | 94 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | +⅛ |
| FalmBk n | 82 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| FamHlth | 166 | 5 9/16 | 4⅞ | 5 3/16 | +⅛ |
| FAust | 341 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 1/16 | −⅛ |
| FAusPr | 2396 | 8⅝ | 8 7/16 | 8⅝ | — |
| Fibrer | 180 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| ForstLb | 974 | 43 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | −⅛ |
| FortPet | 837 | 3⅝ | 3 9/16 | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| Frnkln | 254 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — |
| FrnkSel | 90 | 5 | 4 15/16 | 4 15/16 | |
| FreqEl | 228 | 8⅝ | 7 15/16 | 8 | +⅛ |
| Fresenius | 98 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20½ | +½ |
| GA Fncl n | 248 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| GST Tele | 648 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | −⅛ |
| Galrsco | 157 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| GayICh | 1936 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | −1/16 |
| GayIC wt | 457 | 8 | 7 9/16 | 7 9/16 | −1/16 |
| GelmSci | 163 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | −⅛ |
| GnAuto | 592 | 3 | 2 15/16 | 2 15/16 | — |
| GnEmp | 441 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | −⅛ |
| GenyDr | 162 | 8 9/16 | 8⅝ | 8 9/16 | −1/16 |
| GoriFd | 1297 | 35⅛ | 35 | 35 | −⅛ |
| MacNSc | 746 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8 9/16 | −1/16 |
| Magellan | 1904 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | −⅝ |
| MagnPet | 178 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4 9/16 | — |
| MaPS | 94 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| MeasSpcl | 315 | 4⅝ | 4 7/16 | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| Medeva | 231 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| Media | 847 | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | −⅛ |
| MediaLog | 231 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7 9/16 | +1/16 |
| Medlq | 2853 | 5 9/16 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| Mem | 500 | 6⅝ | 4⅝ | 6⅝ | +2 |
| ML NIk 97wt | 90 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| Metromda | 605 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| MetRE | 404 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — |
| Microtel | 409 | 1 9/16 | 1 7/16 | 1 7/16 | −1/16 |
| MidABc | 158 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | −½ |
| MinnMul | 165 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| MS IGT | 103 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | −⅛ |
| MS TBR n | 138 | 59⅛ | 58⅛ | 59⅛ | +1⅛ |
| MSNIk 97wt | 848 | 11½ | 10⅝ | 11½ | +½ |
| Munlin | 101 | 8 9/16 | 8½ | 8 9/16 | −1/16 |
| Munvst | 324 | 8⅝ | 8 7/16 | 8⅝ | +1/16 |
| MyersInd | 189 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | −⅛ |
| NTNCom | 1620 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5 9/16 | +⅛ |
| NVR | 390 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | +⅛ |
| NVR wt | 1117 | 2⅝ | 1⅝ | 2 9/16 | +9/16 |
| Nabors | 2479 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| NBcsTX | 86 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — |
| NatAlt | 135 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | −⅛ |
| NY Times | 5060 | 31⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | −⅞ |
| NA Vacc | 1626 | 19⅝ | 17⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅜ |
| NmnTch | 181 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | −⅛ |
| Novavx n | 127 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | +⅜ |
| NCAPI | 152 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | −⅛ |
| OmniMuR | 251 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | −⅛ |
| Oncor | 418 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| Oncormd | 94 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| Organn s | 1374 | 20⅝ | 19⅝ | 20⅝ | +⅛ |
| PC Quote | 285 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| PGECap pf | 93 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | +⅛ |
| PLC Sys | 804 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | −½ |
| PMC CT | 203 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| PacGate | 136 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | −⅛ |
| PacGulf | 238 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| PacP&E n | 175 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | −⅛ |
| PWDYn wt | 154 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | +⅜ |
| PaxsnC | 641 | 12⅝ | 11⅝ | 12 | — |
| PegGld | 3911 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | −⅛ |
| PennEM n | 144 | 22½ | 22 | 22⅛ | −⅛ |
| PenRE | 172 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | −⅛ |
| PhxNat | 451 | 5 11/16 | 4 13/16 | 4 15/16 | −1/16 |
| PllwyA s | 130 | 42⅛ | 41⅜ | 42⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PinRsc | 126 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | −⅛ |
| Polymed | 548 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5½ | −⅛ |
| Polyph | 416 | 3½ | 3 5/16 | 3⅜ | +1/16 |
| Polyvisn | 224 | 1⅛ | 1 1/16 | 1 1/16 | +1/16 |
| PortSys | 278 | 1 1/16 | | ¾ | |
| ProfHlt | 107 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | −⅛ |
| PrpdLg | 1180 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | −⅛ |
| Pricell s | 186 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | −⅛ |
| PsycCp | 199 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| PbSl 10 | 92 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | +1⅛ |
| ecPyrocp | 84 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +1/16 |
| RF Pow | 333 | 6 9/16 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | +⅛ |

## U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

**Indexes**

**Dow Jones**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indus | 5672.36 | 5705.23 | 5659.43 | 5705.23 | +45.80 |
| Trans | 2196.32 | 2210.59 | 2195.18 | 2206.31 | +9.97 |
| Util | 209.82 | 210.80 | 209.05 | 210.52 | +1.40 |
| Comp | 1839.95 | 1849.41 | 1836.63 | 1849.41 | +12.64 |

**Standard & Poors**

| | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industrials | 796.09 | 789.99 | 796.06 | +6.10 |
| Transp. | 515.06 | 510.14 | 515.06 | +4.77 |
| Utilities | 192.37 | 190.43 | 192.37 | +1.94 |
| Finance | 65.99 | 65.69 | 65.89 | +0.12 |
| SP 500 | 666.84 | 662.10 | 666.84 | +4.74 |
| SP 100 | 646.17 | 639.70 | 646.17 | +6.47 |

**NYSE**

| | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 357.02 | 354.96 | 357.02 | +2.06 |
| Industrials | 457.17 | 454.34 | 457.17 | +2.83 |
| Transp. | 330.42 | 327.80 | 330.38 | +2.58 |
| Utility | 247.69 | 245.51 | 247.62 | +2.11 |
| Finance | 291.14 | 290.22 | 290.91 | +0.56 |

**Nasdaq**

| | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 1175.78 | 1171.50 | 1175.14 | +7.82 |
| Industrials | 1102.33 | 1097.63 | 1101.41 | +6.39 |
| Banks | 1073.24 | 1069.64 | 1069.64 | −0.85 |
| Insurance | 1297.10 | 1284.55 | 1284.55 | +0.61 |
| Finance | 1292.43 | 1288.45 | 1288.45 | +0.31 |
| Transp. | 895.25 | 892.58 | 894.64 | +4.64 |

**AMEX**

| | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 585.95 | 584.16 | 584.95 | −0.59 |

**Dow Jones Bond**

| | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 Bonds | 101.26 | unch. |
| 10 Utilities | 97.83 | −0.02 |
| 10 Industrials | 104.69 | +0.02 |

**Most Actives**

**NYSE**

| | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WstgEl | 108617 | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 19⅝ | +1 |
| WalMart | 65665 | 25⅜ | 25 | 25⅜ | +⅜ |
| CocaCl s | 55807 | 47⅝ | 46⅝ | 47½ | +⅞ |
| InfinBr s | 47333 | 30⅛ | 29¼ | 30⅛ | +1⅛ |
| AMD | 45445 | 15⅝ | 13 | 14⅛ | −1⅝ |
| GenElec | 45337 | 87 | 85⅝ | 86⅝ | +1⅛ |
| PepsiCo s | 42487 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 34 | — |
| IBM | 38170 | 101⅛ | 98⅞ | 99⅝ | −1⅛ |
| FedNM | 37356 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅝ | +⅛ |
| AT&T | 36543 | 62⅞ | 62⅛ | 62⅝ | +⅛ |
| HlghwdP | 35418 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 27⅛ | +⅛ |
| FordM | 34762 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 34 | −⅝ |
| JohnJn s | 30353 | 48⅛ | 47⅝ | 47⅞ | +⅛ |
| Exxon | 29893 | 86⅛ | 85⅛ | 86⅛ | +⅞ |
| HarrahE | 29513 | 29⅛ | 27½ | 27⅝ | −3½ |

**Nasdaq**

| | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oracle s | 154091 | 38⅛ | 36⅞ | 38 | +3⅛ |
| Cisco s | 73674 | 55 | 52⅝ | 54⅞ | +2½ |
| ManBagel | 67815 | 14 | 11 | 13¾ | −7½ |
| Intel | 66235 | 71¾ | 70⅝ | 71⅜ | +⅜ |
| MCI | 64118 | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| LTX | 53405 | 9 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | −2⅝ |
| USCS Intl n | 50014 | 19⅝ | 17 | 19 | |
| Iomega s | 45557 | 31⅛ | 29½ | 30⅛ | |
| TelCmA s | 38091 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | |
| AsldMor s | 35842 | 32⅛ | 30⅛ | 31 | |
| Microsoft | 35331 | 124⅛ | 121⅛ | 123 11/16 | +1 15/16 |
| Pronet | 35308 | 18½ | 10¼ | 11½ | −6⅞ |
| RuhlsMor n | 34420 | 24 | 23 | 23⅞ | |
| SunMic s | 33456 | 60⅛ | 59⅛ | 60 | +⅜ |
| 3Com s | 33357 | 49⅛ | 46⅞ | 48⅝ | +⅛ |

**AMEX**

| | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TWA n | 34437 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ViacB | 18198 | 40⅛ | 39⅛ | 40 | +½ |
| SPDR | 5509 | 66 41/64 | 66⅝ | 66 39/64 | +⅜ |
| EchoBay | 5488 | 11 7/16 | 11 | 11 | −½ |
| RoyalO g | 5433 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | +1/16 |
| NY Times | 5060 | 31⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | −⅞ |
| BemaGold | 5016 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4 | −⅛ |
| XCL Ltd | 4489 | 5/16 | ¼ | 5/16 | — |
| ChevSoft | 4463 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | −⅞ |
| InterDig | 4224 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | −⅛ |

**Trading Activity**

**NYSE**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 1325 | 876 |
| Declined | 1080 | 1460 |
| Unchanged | 810 | 809 |
| Total issues | 3135 | 3144 |
| New Highs | 46 | 32 |
| New Lows | 40 | 60 |

**Nasdaq**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 1973 | 1391 |
| Declined | 1839 | 2566 |
| Unchanged | 1739 | 1692 |
| Total issues | 5551 | 5650 |
| New Highs | 86 | 80 |
| New Lows | 85 | 136 |

**AMEX**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 280 | 190 |
| Declined | 270 | 347 |
| Unchanged | 200 | 217 |
| Total issues | 750 | 754 |
| New Highs | 18 | 7 |
| New Lows | 17 | 20 |

**Market Sales**

| | Today Close | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|
| NYSE | 516.41 | 519.64 |
| Amex | 20.51 | 29.59 |
| Nasdaq | 503.65 | 669.83 |

*In millions.*

**Dividends**

| Company | Per | Amt | Rec | Pay |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IRREGULAR** | | | | |
| Banco Ind Colomb | b | .0782 | 6-26 | 7-12 |
| Seligman CommStk | - | .09 | 6-20 | 6-20 |
| **STOCK SPLIT** | | | | |
| Global Indust 2 for 1 split | | | | |
| **REVERSE STOCK SPLIT** | | | | |
| Medical Device 1 for 2 reverse split. | | | | |
| Minn Mng & Mfg 1 share of Imation Corp for each 10 shares held. | | | | |
| **INCREASED** | | | | |
| Bedford Bnc | Q | .10 | 7-3 | 7-18 |
| NAM TAI Electron | | .03 | 7-15 | 8-8 |
| **SPECIAL** | | | | |
| Laurel LP | - | 1.625 | 6-30 | 8-15 |
| **INITIAL** | | | | |
| Midwest Fed Fn n | - | .075 | 6-28 | 7-26 |
| **REDUCED** | | | | |
| CML Group | Q | .01 | 7-9 | 7-26 |
| **REGULAR** | | | | |
| AZ PubSvc adjpf | Q | 1.50 | 8-1 | 9-1 |
| Amer FstPrepFd 2 | M | .1157 | 6-30 | 7-31 |
| Am Mutl Fd | Q | .21 | 7-5 | 7-8 |
| Analysts Intl | Q | .15 | 7-31 | 8-15 |
| CA State Bank | Q | .10 | 7-5 | 7-15 |
| CVB Fincl | Q | .08 | 7-3 | 7-18 |
| Central Maine Pwr | Q | .225 | 7-10 | 7-31 |
| Charter Fincl | Q | .06 | 7-5 | 7-19 |
| Commerce Bncp | Q | .175 | 7-5 | 7-19 |
| Comstk Partner C | Q | .042 | 6-20 | 6-28 |
| Cornerstone Bk | Q | .0466 | 6-28 | 7-15 |
| Corpus ChristiBcsh | Q | .075 | 7-5 | 7-22 |
| Cypress Amax | Q | .20 | 7-10 | 8-1 |
| Eighteen BdDb | Q | .39 | 7-2 | 8-6 |
| Enron Liquids | Q | .63 | 7-31 | 8-14 |
| Franklin Resource | Q | .11 | 6-28 | 7-15 |
| General Elect | Q | .46 | 7-3 | 7-25 |
| General Signal | Q | .24 | 7-10 | 7-19 |
| Harcourt General | Q | .17 | 7-12 | 7-31 |
| Home Bldg | Q | .075 | 7-4 | 7-22 |
| Independ BkCp | Q | .26 | 7-5 | 7-31 |
| Innkeepers USA | M | .225 | 6-28 | 7-16 |
| Klamath Fst Bncp | Q | .065 | 7-5 | 7-22 |
| Liberty Property | Q | .40 | 7-1 | 7-15 |
| Nalco Chem | Q | .25 | 8-20 | 9-10 |
| NH Svc Ind | Q | .29 | 6-28 | 7-10 |
| Prime Bncp | Q | .17 | 7-5 | 8-1 |
| Putnm Grwtnco B | Q | .094 | 6-20 | 6-28 |
| Reliance Bncp | Q | .115 | 7-5 | 7-19 |
| Suburban Bncp | Q | .15 | 7-1 | 7-12 |
| Summit TxEx Bd | Q | .21 | 6-28 | 8-15 |
| United NH Bncp | Q | .27 | 7-15 | 8-1 |
| Washington Tr | Q | .26 | 7-1 | 7-15 |

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

**Stock Tables Explained**

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

IF THIS PAGE WERE THE ISLAND OF PANGKOR LAUT, THIS AD WOULD REPRESENT HOW MUCH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED.

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## INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

**June 21, 1996**

| | High | Low | Close | Chge | Opint |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grains** | | | | | |
| **CORN (CBOT)** 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 4.75 | 4.69½ | 4.70 | −0.04 | 77,873 |
| Sep 96 | 3.88 | 3.81¾ | 3.86¾ | +0.04¼ | 67,180 |
| Dec 96 | 3.60 | 3.51 | 3.57½ | +0.06 | 165,938 |
| Mar 97 | 3.64 | 3.59 | 3.61¾ | +0.05¼ | 23,149 |
| May 97 | 3.66 | 3.61½ | 3.63¾ | +0.05¼ | 4,247 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 57,800 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)** 100 tons- dollars per ton | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 247.60 | 243.20 | 246.80 | +3.60 | 29,034 |
| Aug 96 | 246.70 | 244.30 | 246.10 | +3.70 | 16,730 |
| Sep 96 | 244.40 | 242.80 | 244.10 | +4.40 | 9,013 |
| Oct 96 | 241.00 | 238.00 | 240.20 | +4.40 | 4,809 |
| Dec 96 | 240.50 | 237.50 | 239.90 | +4.60 | 24,031 |
| Jan 97 | 240.00 | 238.50 | 239.00 | +4.00 | 2,332 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 15,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT)** 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs. | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 25.79 | 25.42 | 25.77 | +0.35 | 20,796 |
| Aug 96 | 26.00 | 25.65 | 25.96 | +0.34 | 18,377 |
| Sep 96 | 26.20 | 25.86 | 26.19 | +0.35 | 8,742 |
| Oct 96 | 26.35 | 26.08 | 26.34 | +0.32 | 6,800 |
| Dec 96 | 26.67 | 26.30 | 26.66 | +0.36 | 28,346 |
| Jan 97 | 26.75 | 26.45 | 26.75 | +0.35 | 2,105 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 19,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **SOYBEANS (CBOT)** 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 7.93 | 7.79 | 7.91¾ | +0.11¼ | 36,758 |
| Aug 96 | 7.88½ | 7.74½ | 7.88 | +0.13 | 23,739 |
| Sep 96 | 7.73½ | 7.65½ | 7.72½ | +0.13¼ | 8,256 |
| Nov 96 | 7.64 | 7.48 | 7.62½ | +0.12¼ | 96,549 |
| Jan 97 | 7.70½ | 7.63½ | 7.69¾ | +0.13¼ | 7,651 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 35,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **WHEAT (CBOT)** 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 4.93½ | 4.85 | 4.91¼ | +0.03¼ | 28,333 |
| Sep 96 | 4.98 | 4.89 | 4.94 | +0.01¾ | 25,976 |
| Dec 96 | 5.06½ | 4.99 | 5.04½ | +0.02¼ | 22,084 |
| Mar 97 | 5.06 | 5.02 | 5.04 | +0.03 | 3,069 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 17,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **Livestock** | | | | | |
| **CATTLE (CMER)** 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jun 96 | 63.20 | 62.42 | 63.02 | +0.35 | 1,346 |
| Aug 96 | 65.35 | 64.85 | 65.27 | +0.07 | 39,993 |
| Oct 96 | 66.87 | 66.37 | 66.72 | +0.15 | 24,322 |
| Dec 96 | 64.45 | 64.02 | 64.37 | +0.22 | 11,302 |
| Feb 97 | 63.50 | 63.12 | 63.32 | +0.10 | 11,703 |
| Apr 97 | 66.45 | 66.00 | 66.42 | +0.22 | 3,463 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 9,925 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 94,052 off 629 | | | | | |
| **FEEDER CATTLE (CMER)** 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug 96 | 60.10 | 58.60 | 58.97 | −0.78 | 7,676 |
| Sep 96 | 59.85 | 58.50 | 59.07 | −0.38 | 2,872 |
| Oct 96 | 60.10 | 59.12 | 59.52 | −0.23 | 5,077 |
| Nov 96 | 61.70 | 60.90 | 61.60 | −0.18 | 2,379 |
| Jan 97 | 63.05 | 62.50 | 62.75 | −0.25 | 1,098 |
| Mar 97 | 62.80 | 62.15 | 62.60 | +0.25 | 772 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 1,928 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 20,531 up 105 | | | | | |
| **HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER)** 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jun 96 | 58.50 | 57.70 | 58.17 | −0.57 | 438 |
| Jul 96 | 55.55 | 54.65 | 55.32 | −0.37 | 8,197 |
| Aug 96 | 52.55 | 51.62 | 52.25 | +0.28 | 10,998 |
| Oct 96 | 48.70 | 47.85 | 48.62 | +0.47 | 5,794 |
| Dec 96 | 51.55 | 50.70 | 51.52 | +0.60 | 6,444 |
| Feb 97 | 75.55 | 74.25 | 75.40 | −1.10 | 1,710 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 8,475 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 34,781 off 436 | | | | | |
| **PORK BELLIES (CMER)** 40,000 lbs - cents per lb | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 72.15 | 69.90 | 70.70 | −0.05 | 3,455 |
| Aug 96 | 69.75 | 67.55 | 68.60 | −0.43 | 3,358 |
| Feb 97 | 77.45 | 76.10 | 76.32 | −0.87 | 894 |
| Mar 97 | 77.70 | 77.00 | 77.70 | +0.90 | 59 |
| May 97 | | | 78.47 | −0.55 | 54 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 3,416 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 7,820 off 242 | | | | | |
| **Food** | | | | | |
| **COCOA (NCSE)** 10 metric tons- $ per ton | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 1399 | 1380 | 1388 | −9 | 604 |
| Sep 96 | 1431 | 1417 | 1419 | −3 | 34,853 |
| Dec 96 | 1453 | 1439 | 1441 | −4 | 20,020 |
| Mar 97 | 1472 | 1455 | 1457 | −2 | 13,409 |
| May 97 | 1485 | 1470 | 1470 | −3 | 6,485 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 4,846 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **COFFEE C (NCSE)** 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 121.00 | 119.25 | 119.70 | −1.75 | 2,557 |
| Sep 96 | 116.70 | 114.25 | 114.80 | −2.50 | 14,008 |
| Dec 96 | 113.50 | 111.50 | 111.65 | −2.70 | 4,875 |
| Mar 97 | 111.15 | 109.60 | 109.90 | −2.35 | 1,268 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 4,183 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE)** 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 12.08 | 11.73 | 12.03 | −0.28 | 28,911 |
| Oct 96 | 11.43 | 11.12 | 11.39 | −0.23 | 56,971 |
| Mar 97 | 11.05 | 10.84 | 11.03 | −0.17 | 34,786 |
| May 97 | 10.80 | 10.68 | 10.80 | −0.11 | 11,841 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 16,554 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **ORANGE JUICE (NCTN)** 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 122.75 | 122.05 | 122.60 | −1.30 | 5,171 |
| Sep 96 | 119.80 | 119.05 | 119.70 | −1.05 | 8,223 |
| Nov 96 | 116.70 | 116.20 | 116.70 | −0.45 | 2,014 |
| Jan 97 | 114.50 | 114.25 | 114.30 | −0.90 | 3,778 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 2,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **Metals** | | | | | |
| **GOLD (NCMX)** 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Jun 96 | 383.40 | 382.50 | 384.70 | +0.50 | 42 |
| Jul 96 | | | 385.40 | +0.50 | |
| Aug 96 | 386.90 | 384.60 | 386.80 | +0.50 | 85,921 |
| Oct 96 | 389.30 | 387.50 | 389.60 | +0.50 | 7,656 |
| Dec 96 | 392.50 | 390.00 | 392.30 | +0.40 | 37,383 |
| Feb 97 | | | 395.00 | +0.40 | 8,364 |
| Apr 97 | | | 397.60 | +0.40 | 6,344 |
| Jun 97 | 399.20 | 399.00 | 400.30 | +0.40 | 8,469 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 10,500 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX)** 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jun 96 | 107.00 | 97.00 | 105.70 | +4.50 | 1,564 |
| Jul 96 | 94.50 | 91.10 | 91.20 | −3.60 | 13,393 |
| Aug 96 | 91.00 | 90.30 | 90.00 | −3.60 | 1,803 |
| Sep 96 | 92.50 | 88.15 | 88.20 | −3.95 | 14,368 |
| Oct 96 | 89.30 | 89.30 | 88.20 | −3.85 | 1,054 |
| Nov 96 | 87.00 | 89.00 | 87.85 | −4.00 | 947 |
| Dec 96 | 90.00 | 87.50 | 87.50 | −4.00 | 11,527 |
| Jan 97 | 88.80 | 88.00 | 87.45 | −4.00 | 741 |
| Feb 97 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 87.30 | −4.10 | 455 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 10,600 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **SILVER (NCMX)** 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Jun 96 | | | 510.0 | −1.3 | 1 |
| Jul 96 | 512.0 | 505.5 | 510.7 | −1.5 | 48,969 |
| Aug 96 | | | 513.4 | −1.5 | 17 |
| Sep 96 | 518.0 | 511.0 | 516.4 | −1.4 | 33,322 |
| Dec 96 | 525.0 | 518.5 | 524.4 | −1.4 | 15,283 |
| Jan 97 | | | 527.9 | −1.4 | 16 |
| Mar 97 | 532.0 | 530.0 | 532.6 | −1.4 | 5,432 |
| May 97 | | | 538.0 | −1.4 | 5,430 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 13,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **PLATINUM (NMER)** 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 395.00 | 392.00 | 394.60 | −0.80 | 9,148 |
| Oct 96 | 397.80 | 394.50 | 396.80 | −1.10 | 14,709 |
| Jan 97 | 399.50 | 399.00 | 399.80 | −1.10 | 1,559 |
| Apr 97 | | | 402.80 | −1.10 | 2,052 |
| Jul 97 | | | 406.10 | −1.10 | 26 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 8,402 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |

**LONDON METALS (LME)** Dollars per metric ton

| | Close | | Previous | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aluminum (High Grade)** | | | | |
| Spot | 1479½ | 1480½ | 1479.00 | 1480.00 |
| Forward | 1515½ | 1516¼ | 1515.00 | 1516.00 |
| **Copper Cathodes (High Grade)** | | | | |
| Spot | 1985.00 | 1990.00 | 2050.00 | 2055.00 |
| Forward | 18788 | 1975.00 | 1980.00 | |
| | 1890.00 | | | |
| **Lead** | | | | |
| Spot | 783½ | 784½ | 779.00 | 780.00 |
| Forward | 791.00 | 792.00 | 786.00 | 787.00 |
| **Nickel** | | | | |
| Spot | 7615.00 | 7625.00 | 7660.00 | 7670.00 |
| Forward | 7720.00 | 7730.00 | 7770.00 | 7775.00 |
| **Tin** | | | | |
| Spot | 6150.00 | 6160.00 | 6150.00 | 6160.00 |
| Forward | 6185.00 | 6190.00 | 6190.00 | 6195.00 |
| **Zinc (Special High Grade)** | | | | |
| Spot | 998.00 | 999.00 | 997¼ | 998¼ |
| Forward | 1024½ | 1025.00 | 1023½ | 1024.00 |

| | High | Low | Close | Chge | Opint |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial** | | | | | |
| **UST. BILLS (CMER)** $1 million- pts of 100 pct. | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | 94.69 | 94.67 | 94.67 | +0.01 | 5,725 |
| Dec 96 | 94.41 | 94.38 | 94.39 | +0.02 | 1,647 |
| Mar 97 | | | 94.17 | +0.03 | 35 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 1,975 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 7,407 off 188 | | | | | |
| **5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT)** $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | 104-23 | 104-155 | 104-185 | + 04 | 150,984 |
| Dec 96 | 104-08 | 104-02 | 104-03 | + 04 | 3,413 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 28,500 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT)** $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | 105-30 | 105-19 | 105-24 | + 05 | 272,010 |
| Dec 96 | 105-20 | 105-21 | 105-03 | + 04 | 10,327 |
| Mar 97 | 104-24 | 105-27 | 104-25 | + 05 | 225 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 55,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT)** (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct) | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | 107-10 | 106-26 | 107-00 | − 06 | 418,850 |
| Dec 96 | 106-25 | 106-10 | 106-15 | − 07 | 15,720 |
| Mar 97 | | | 106-02 | + 07 | 2,481 |
| Jun 97 | 105-27 | 105-21 | 105-21 | + 07 | 34 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 305,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **LONG GILT (LIFFE)** £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Jun96 | 106-17 | 106-08 | 106-18 | + 0-21 | 8,413 |
| Sep96 | 105-18 | 104-28 | 105-15 | + 0-22 | 117,960 |
| Dec96 | N.T. | N.T. | 104-15 | + 0-22 | 0 |
| Est. sales: 47,733. Prev. sales: 39,342 | | | | | |
| Prev. open int.: 120,373 off 1,899 | | | | | |
| **GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE)** DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep96 | 95.03 | 94.68 | 94.97 | + 0.37 | 197,208 |
| Dec96 | 94.00 | 93.96 | 94.06 | + 0.34 | 1,529 |
| Est. sales: 120,724. Prev. sales: 135,702 | | | | | |
| Prev. open int.: 198,747 up 4,501 | | | | | |
| **10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)** FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | 120.92 | 120.56 | 120.66 | +0.44 | 150,315 |
| Dec 97 | 119.66 | 119.36 | 119.42 | +0.40 | 17,715 |
| Mar 97 | 119.46 | 119.20 | 119.24 | +0.40 | 729 |
| Est. volume: 91,725 . Open int.: 168,759 up 4,863. | | | | | |
| **ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE)** ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep96 | 116.70 | 116.22 | 116.43 | + 0.48 | 57,996 |
| Dec96 | N.T. | N.T. | 115.73 | + 0.50 | 264 |
| Est. sales: 39,771. Prev. sales: 45,117 | | | | | |
| Prev. open int.: 58,260 up 2,561 | | | | | |
| **EURODOLLARS (CMER)** $1 million-pts of 100 pct. | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 94.340 | 94.330 | 94.330 | +10 | 16,584 |
| Aug 96 | 94.240 | 94.240 | 94.240 | +20 | 5,106 |
| Sep 96 | 94.170 | 94.140 | 94.150 | +10 | 402,304 |
| Dec 96 | 93.810 | 93.760 | 93.780 | +20 | 425,432 |
| Mar 97 | 93.600 | 93.540 | 93.580 | +40 | 285,438 |
| Jun 97 | 93.410 | 93.360 | 93.370 | +30 | 234,636 |
| Sep 97 | 93.260 | 93.180 | 93.220 | +30 | 213,191 |
| Mar 98 | 92.670 | 92.640 | 92.650 | +30 | 30,217 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 322,959 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 2,451,043 up 10215 | | | | | |
| **BRITISH POUND (CMER)** 62,500 pounds, $ per pound | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | 1.5408 | 1.5340 | 1.5346 | −36 | 40,523 |
| Dec 96 | 1.5410 | 1.5370 | 1.5352 | −34 | 1,020 |
| Mar 97 | | | 1.5358 | −34 | 6 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 8,668 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 41,549 up 830 | | | | | |
| **CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER)** 100,000 dollars, $ per Can. dir | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | .7346 | .7328 | .7339 | +11 | 22,520 |
| Dec 96 | .7353 | .7347 | .7349 | +11 | 2,992 |
| Mar 97 | | | .7357 | +11 | 431 |
| Jun 97 | | | .7361 | +11 | 273 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 1,593 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 26,314 off 167 | | | | | |
| **GERMAN MARK (CMER)** 125,000 marks, $ per mark | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | .6595 | .6542 | .6549 | −46 | 53,450 |
| Dec 96 | .6617 | .6577 | .6588 | −46 | 1,844 |
| Mar 97 | | | .6630 | −46 | 23 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 18,408 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 55,317 off 110 | | | | | |
| **JAPANESE YEN (CMER)** 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | .009355 | .009263 | .009271 | −85 | 65,567 |
| Dec 96 | .009440 | .009381 | .009388 | −85 | 3,404 |
| Mar 97 | .009535 | .009510 | .009505 | −85 | 143 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 14,538 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 69,314 off 201 | | | | | |
| **SWISS FRANC (CMER)** 125,000 francs, $ per franc | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | .8019 | .7938 | .7942 | −71 | 34,586 |
| Dec 96 | .8050 | .7997 | .8002 | −73 | 1,115 |
| Mar 97 | | | .8048 | −73 | 58 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 11,616 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 35,764 off 462 | | | | | |
| **3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)** £500,000 - pts of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep96 | 94.24 | 94.20 | 94.24 | + 0.06 | 85,986 |
| Dec96 | 94.08 | 94.00 | 94.07 | + 0.09 | 80,179 |
| Mar97 | 93.70 | 93.62 | 93.69 | + 0.10 | 57,283 |
| Jun97 | 93.22 | 93.16 | 93.21 | + 0.08 | 41,447 |
| Sep97 | 92.82 | 92.76 | 92.82 | + 0.08 | 28,207 |
| Dec97 | 92.50 | 92.43 | 92.50 | + 0.09 | 22,244 |
| Mar98 | 92.22 | 92.16 | 92.23 | + 0.08 | 15,432 |
| Jun98 | 92.04 | 91.97 | 92.03 | + 0.08 | 9,963 |
| Sep98 | 91.92 | 91.88 | 91.91 | + 0.08 | 8,161 |
| Dec98 | 91.80 | 91.78 | 91.80 | + 0.06 | 8,404 |
| Mar99 | 91.70 | 91.68 | 91.70 | + 0.06 | 2,785 |
| Jun99 | 91.60 | 91.57 | 91.60 | + 0.06 | 500 |
| Est. sales: 61,164. Prev. sales: 37,706 | | | | | |
| Prev. open int.: 360,591 up 2,956 | | | | | |
| **3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE)** DM1 million - pts of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep96 | 96.57 | 96.53 | 96.56 | + 0.04 | 214,464 |
| Dec96 | 96.37 | 96.26 | 96.34 | + 0.09 | 204,179 |
| Mar97 | 96.02 | 95.94 | 96.00 | + 0.09 | 190,778 |
| Jun97 | 95.62 | 95.54 | 95.61 | + 0.09 | 171,157 |
| Sep97 | 95.26 | 95.18 | 95.24 | + 0.09 | 89,726 |
| Dec97 | 94.92 | 94.84 | 94.91 | + 0.09 | 63,673 |
| Mar98 | 94.63 | 94.56 | 94.61 | + 0.07 | 37,168 |
| Jun98 | 94.34 | 94.27 | 94.33 | + 0.08 | 27,021 |
| Sep98 | 94.08 | 94.03 | 94.08 | + 0.07 | 19,168 |
| Dec98 | 93.85 | 93.82 | 93.85 | + 0.07 | 18,000 |
| Mar99 | 93.67 | 93.62 | 93.65 | + 0.07 | 14,929 |
| Jun99 | 93.45 | 93.42 | 93.45 | + 0.07 | 945 |
| Est. sales: 131,189. Prev. sales: 223,811 | | | | | |
| Prev. open int.: 991,208 up 6,276 | | | | | |
| **3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF)** FF5 million - pts of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | 95.81 | 95.70 | 95.75 | +0.10 | 59,863 |
| Dec 96 | 95.63 | 95.51 | 95.55 | +0.09 | 35,919 |
| Mar 97 | 95.41 | 95.30 | 95.34 | +0.08 | 23,945 |
| Jun 97 | 95.18 | 95.09 | 95.12 | +0.07 | 17,505 |
| Sep 97 | 94.92 | 94.84 | 94.86 | +0.07 | 11,214 |
| Dec 97 | 94.72 | 94.62 | 94.65 | +0.04 | 8,165 |
| Mar 98 | 94.50 | 94.44 | 94.45 | +0.06 | 7,418 |
| Jun 98 | 94.24 | 94.22 | 94.23 | +0.06 | 4,744 |
| Sep 98 | 94.05 | 94.04 | 94.04 | +0.47 | 3,033 |
| Dec 98 | 93.84 | 93.83 | 93.83 | −0.01 | 3,465 |
| Mar 99 | 93.61 | 93.61 | 93.61 | +0.05 | 4,790 |
| Jun 99 | 93.41 | 93.41 | 93.41 | +0.04 | 90 |
| Est. volume: 73,583. Open int.: 180,101 off 499. | | | | | |
| **3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE)** ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct | | | | | |
| Sep96 | 92.15 | 92.06 | 92.07 | + 0.01 | 61,434 |
| Dec96 | 92.39 | 92.33 | 92.33 | + 0.02 | 35,409 |
| Mar97 | 92.43 | 92.38 | 92.39 | + 0.03 | 18,381 |
| Jun97 | 92.30 | 92.23 | 92.23 | + 0.04 | 10,119 |
| Sep97 | 92.08 | 92.02 | 92.06 | + 0.05 | 5,798 |
| Dec97 | 91.86 | 91.84 | 91.86 | + 0.05 | 975 |
| Est. sales: 20,525. Prev. sales: 34,109 | | | | | |
| Prev. open int.: 132,116 up 5,500 | | | | | |
| **Industrials** | | | | | |
| **COTTON 2 (NCTN)** 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 73.98 | 72.68 | 72.95 | −1.68 | 5,356 |
| Oct 96 | 75.95 | 75.26 | 75.55 | −0.61 | 7,267 |
| Dec 96 | 76.35 | 75.70 | 75.88 | −0.37 | 33,072 |
| Mar 97 | 77.35 | 76.90 | 77.10 | −0.30 | 6,005 |
| May 97 | 78.00 | 77.70 | 77.85 | −0.25 | 3,060 |
| Jul 97 | 78.60 | 78.25 | 78.60 | | 1,753 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 13,000 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **HEATING OIL (NMER)** 42,000 gal- cents per gal | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 52.00 | 51.30 | 51.30 | −0.23 | 16,406 |
| Aug 96 | 52.25 | 51.70 | 51.70 | −0.15 | 19,401 |
| Sep 96 | 52.70 | 52.25 | 52.25 | −0.10 | 9,458 |
| Oct 96 | 53.25 | 52.75 | 52.75 | −0.15 | 5,481 |
| Nov 96 | 53.90 | 53.40 | 53.40 | −0.05 | 6,873 |
| Dec 96 | 54.15 | 53.95 | 53.95 | | 17,800 |
| Jan 97 | 54.50 | 54.35 | 54.35 | +0.10 | 7,925 |
| Feb 97 | 53.90 | 53.90 | 53.90 | +0.10 | 5,329 |
| Mar 97 | 52.65 | 52.50 | 52.50 | +0.10 | 2,070 |
| Apr 97 | 50.95 | 50.90 | 50.90 | +0.10 | 1,444 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 18,641 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER)** 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl. | | | | | |
| Aug 96 | 20.30 | 19.81 | 19.92 | −0.17 | 86,811 |
| Sep 96 | 19.80 | 19.26 | 19.32 | −0.11 | 39,761 |
| Oct 96 | 19.10 | 18.87 | 18.92 | −0.06 | 27,923 |
| Nov 96 | 18.80 | 18.60 | 18.65 | −0.04 | 22,371 |
| Dec 96 | 18.60 | 18.35 | 18.47 | −0.02 | 33,818 |
| Jan 97 | 18.39 | 18.25 | 18.31 | −0.02 | 21,018 |
| Feb 97 | | | 18.19 | −0.02 | 18,995 |
| Mar 97 | 18.22 | 18.22 | 18.22 | +0.10 | 11,960 |
| Apr 97 | 18.02 | 18.02 | 18.01 | −0.02 | 5,794 |
| May 97 | | | 17.93 | −0.02 | 5,174 |
| Jun 97 | 17.95 | 17.85 | 17.87 | −0.04 | 17,348 |
| Aug 97 | | | 17.77 | −0.06 | 2,172 |
| Sep 97 | 17.89 | 17.70 | 17.71 | −0.08 | 3,052 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 99,047 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **NATURAL GAS (NMER)** 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu | | | | | |
| Jun 96 | 2.660 | 2.590 | 2.640 | +23 | 22,712 |
| Aug 96 | 2.725 | 2.650 | 2.703 | +21 | 37,322 |
| Sep 96 | 2.738 | 2.670 | 2.721 | +25 | 20,483 |
| Oct 96 | 2.720 | 2.665 | 2.719 | +44 | 17,942 |
| Nov 96 | 2.735 | 2.670 | 2.718 | +34 | 12,210 |
| Dec 96 | 2.785 | 2.715 | 2.760 | +35 | 14,384 |
| Jan 97 | 2.770 | 2.720 | 2.765 | +43 | 9,876 |
| Feb 97 | 2.650 | 2.610 | 2.625 | +15 | 6,481 |
| Mar 97 | 2.450 | 2.408 | 2.435 | +30 | 4,565 |
| Apr 97 | 2.260 | 2.215 | 2.250 | +35 | 2,456 |
| May 97 | 2.175 | 2.125 | 2.165 | +40 | 2,645 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER)** 42,000 gal- cents per gal | | | | | |
| Jul 96 | 59.50 | 58.25 | 58.74 | +0.06 | 20,764 |
| Aug 96 | 59.20 | 58.15 | 58.32 | −0.15 | 20,785 |
| Sep 96 | 58.10 | 57.40 | 57.37 | −0.17 | 6,451 |
| Oct 96 | 56.20 | 55.70 | 55.37 | −0.27 | 3,181 |
| Nov 96 | 54.75 | 54.75 | 54.02 | −0.27 | 1,203 |
| Dec 96 | 54.08 | 53.50 | 53.27 | −0.17 | 1,500 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 25,106 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int | | | | | |
| **GASOIL (IPE)** U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons | | | | | |
| July 96 | 161.25 | 160.00 | 160.25 | + 0.25 | 15,147 |
| Aug 96 | 160.25 | 159.00 | 159.25 | + 0.50 | 12,140 |
| Sep 96 | 160.75 | 159.50 | 159.50 | + 0.50 | 7,630 |
| Oct 96 | 161.25 | 160.00 | 160.50 | + 0.50 | 3,134 |
| Nov 96 | 161.25 | 161.00 | 161.00 | + 0.50 | 1,530 |
| Dec 96 | 162.25 | 161.00 | 161.25 | + 0.50 | 9,575 |
| Jan 97 | 161.75 | 160.75 | 161.25 | + 0.50 | 1,738 |
| Feb 97 | 159.75 | 159.75 | 159.00 | + 0.50 | 428 |
| Mar 97 | N.T. | N.T. | 157.00 | + 0.50 | 217 |
| Apr 97 | N.T. | N.T. | 155.00 | + 0.50 | 151 |
| May 97 | N.T. | N.T. | 153.50 | + 0.50 | 102 |
| Jun 97 | 152.50 | 152.50 | 152.00 | + 0.50 | 1,637 |
| Est. sales: 8,802 . Open int.: 53,479 off 14 | | | | | |
| **BRENT OIL (IPE)** U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels | | | | | |
| July 96 | 18.35 | 18.01 | 18.06 | −0.02 | 68,756 |
| Aug 96 | 17.89 | 17.60 | 17.60 | −0.10 | 27,049 |
| Sep 96 | 17.58 | 17.37 | 17.38 | −0.07 | 18,835 |
| Oct 96 | 17.33 | 17.25 | 17.18 | −0.07 | 5,425 |
| Nov 96 | 17.16 | 17.04 | 17.02 | −0.07 | 12,155 |
| Dec 96 | 17.02 | 16.87 | 16.88 | −0.08 | 12,131 |
| Jan 97 | 16.89 | 16.83 | 16.76 | −0.07 | 6,085 |
| Feb 97 | 16.73 | 16.73 | 16.66 | −0.08 | 3,324 |
| Mar 97 | 16.64 | 16.64 | 16.57 | −0.05 | 2,986 |
| Apr 97 | N.T. | N.T. | 16.49 | −0.04 | 951 |
| Est. sales: 27,946 . Open int.: 160,199 off 2,564 | | | | | |
| **Stock Indexes** | | | | | |
| **S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER)** 500 x index | | | | | |
| Sep 96 | 672.45 | 666.75 | 671.70 | +4.85 | 165,421 |
| Dec 96 | 678.20 | 675.50 | 677.95 | +5.20 | 5,928 |
| Mar 97 | 685.10 | 683.50 | 684.00 | +4.25 | 853 |
| Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 127,495 | | | | | |
| Thu's open int 233,930 up 3740 | | | | | |
| **FTSE 100 (LIFFE)** £25 per index point | | | | | |
| Jun96 | 3740.0 | 3723.0 | 3735.5 | + 12.5 | 8,901 |
| Sep96 | 3736.0 | 3715.0 | 3718.0 | + 1.5 | 55,644 |
| Dec96 | N.T. | N.T. | 3741.0 | + 1.5 | 1,010 |
| Est. sales: 16,784. Prev. sales: 30,244 | | | | | |
| Prev. open int.: 65,555 off 1,887 | | | | | |
| **CAC 40 (MATIF)** FF200 per index point | | | | | |
| Jun 96 | 2090.0 | 2066.0 | 2068.0 | +10.00 | 41,876 |
| Jul 96 | 2089.0 | 2067.0 | 2067.0 | +9.50 | 20,159 |
| Aug 96 | 2086.5 | 2066.5 | 2074.0 | +10.00 | 865 |
| Sep 96 | 2103.5 | 2083.5 | 2081.5 | +10.00 | 15,537 |
| Dec 96 | 2113.0 | 2113.0 | 2103.5 | +10.00 | 4,075 |
| Mar 97 | 2136.0 | 2136.0 | 2126.0 | +10.00 | 4,841 |
| Sep 97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2112.0 | +10.00 | 4,841 |
| Mar 98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2172.0 | +10.00 | 1,870 |
| Est. volume: 20,442. Open int.: 94,008 off 211. | | | | | |

**Commodity Indexes**

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Moody's | 1,524.40 | 1,525.60 |
| Reuters | 2,019.60 | 2,041.20 |
| D.J. Futures | 143.36 | 143.97 |
| CRB | 248.61 | 249.26 |

# Philips Shares Drop After Firm Hints At Chip Slowdown

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips Electronics NV shares fell 3 percent Friday after the company suggested that semiconductor production, its most profitable activity, was slowing down.

Philips said it had closed its Nijmegen microchip plant, the company's largest, for a three-day holiday weekend in May because of growing stockpiles. Although the company said it had no plans for further stoppages this summer, a spokesman said major maintenance work might be carried out earlier than planned.

Philips also has adopted a "selective" hiring policy at the plant and will not hire trainees this summer, a spokesman said.

Philips's chip-making activities accounted for more than half of its operating profit last year and for 496 million guilders ($290.5 million) of its 1996 first-quarter operating profit of 690 million guilders.

But semiconductor prices have tumbled this year because of a global supply glut. Before now, this had been mainly confined to the computer memory chip sector, in which Philips is not active.

About 80 percent of Philips semiconductors are made for specific product applications such as cars, mobile telephones and consumer electronics, where market growth is around 15 percent and price pressure had been less intense.

But analysts said the halts in production were a sign that the depression in computer memory chips was now working its way into applications chips.

"The problem is that the growth rate for the industry is falling" just as Philips and other large companies are expanding their capacity, said Steven J. Vrolijk, who tracks Philips for ING Barings.

Philips shares closed at 55.60 guilders, down 1.70.

In March, Philips said it would invest 800 million guilders this year at its Nijmegen plant. It is still going ahead with that investment, its spokesman said.

*(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

## ■ Profit Outlook Trips Tulip

Analysts lowered their earnings forecasts for Tulip Computers NV, sending the only Dutch computer maker's shares tumbling, Bloomberg Business News reported from Den Bosch, Netherlands.

Tulip finished at 17.10 guilders on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, down 1.20. Analysts polled by IBES International Inc. now expect the company to earn 0.02 guilder a share this year. The last time they were polled, the analysts forecast earnings of 1.47 guilders a share. The changes followed Tulip's warning last week that it expected a first-half loss and its doubts about whether it would post a profit for the year.

## Store-Hours Bill Advances in Bonn

*Reuters*

BONN — Shoppers won a partial victory in Parliament on Friday when the lower house voted narrowly to approve a bill extending Western Europe's most restrictive store-opening hours.

The bill, which still has some way to go before becoming law, marks the most ambitious effort in decades to liberalize a law adopted in 1956 to protect small local stores from big retailers. The government hopes it will unleash pent-up demand on the part of consumers who simply have not had enough time to shop.

"We have huge potential in our economy that we are not tapping because we are too narrow-minded," Wolfgang Gerhardt, head of the Free Democrats, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's junior coalition partner, said during debate in the Bundestag.

The bill extends shopping hours from 6:30 P.M. to 8 P.M. on weekdays and from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. on Saturdays starting Nov. 1. It also allows bakers and confectioners to work for three hours on Sundays.

The measure squeaked through on a vote of 327 to 322. Strong opposition came from politicians wary of upsetting an influential combination of store employees wanting more free time and owners fearing higher staff costs.

The retail workers' union also gave the bill a thumbs down.

The bill now moves to the upper house, the Bundesrat, controlled by the opposition, which is expected to reject the measure next month.

But Mr. Kohl's coalition could still make it law by rounding up those who abstained in Friday's vote to muster an absolute majority in the Bundestag, where it has 341 seats, 10 more than the opposition.

# Kazakstan's Promise Reborn

## Investment Flows Into Resource-Rich Nation

By Justin Keay
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

LONDON — When Kazakstan became independent five years ago, analysts predicted that the former Soviet republic's largely untapped oil and mineral wealth would make it an El Dorado for resource-hungry Western investors.

They were wrong. Friction between Parliament and President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, coupled with the usual post-Soviet realities of a poorly developed infrastructure, a cumbersome bureaucracy and corruption, undermined the country's promise.

But sentiment has changed again in response to a number of major foreign-investment deals and an improved economic climate. In the past few weeks alone:

• Mobil Corp. has taken a 25 percent stake in the Tengiz oil field, one of the world's largest, with production expected to reach 700,000 barrels a day by 1999. Chevron Corp. had already committed to a 40-year investment to total $20 billion, with $1.5 billion to be invested within five years.

• The Caspian Pipeline Consortium has settled its internal differences and will soon begin construction on the pipeline that will send Kazak oil to the West.

• Ispat International has agreed to invest $1 billion in the Karmets enterprise, which employs 36,000 people and produced in Soviet times about 7 million tons of steel a year. Separately, the Indian company is to invest around $30 million in modernizing Kazak coal mines.

• Lufthansa German Airlines has taken responsibility for the operation and management of the Almaty airport, while Deutsche Telekom AG is joining AT&T Corp. in upgrading and modernizing the country's phone network. The latter deal has been valued at $535 million.

• Development of Vasilkovskoye — a gold field with recoverable reserves valued at $5 billion — looks set to proceed after a consortium led by Teck Corp. of Canada and Bakyrchik Gold PLC of Britain agreed to pay Almaty $85 million and promised to invest $360 million in extraction facilities.

At a conference in London, leading Kazak businessmen and politicians, including Prime Minister Akezhan Kazhegeldin, urged Western investors to take advantage of the new climate. Pointing out that almost half of the gross domestic product comes from private enterprises, Mr. Kazhegeldin said the economy should be in the hands of entrepreneurs, "with government responsible only for regulations, tariffs and administration."

Mr. Nazarbayev's sometimes controversial interventions in the economy, including appointing the pro-reform prime minister, dismissing Parliament in 1994 and issuing 160 directives in 1995, have borne fruit. Limited land privatization has started, and in February the government announced a third industrial privatization program, focusing on the energy sector. A bankruptcy agency has been set up, and a restructuring of industry is to take place over the next three years.

Kazakstan has a three-year program for developing a securities market. Final word on where trading will take place and how is expected by the end of July.

"We are very pleased with the progress made by Kazakstan," said a spokesman for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. "Things are moving very much in the right direction."

One reason for renewed Western confidence is that the recent spate of investments has taken place against a backdrop of economic recovery. For the first time since 1988, gross domestic product is expected to grow this year, by at least 1 percent, and it might rise more if Mr. Nazarbayev persuades the central bank to relax monetary policy. The government has forecast an inflation rate of 26 percent by December, compared with 60 percent last year and nearly 1,900 percent in 1994.

# Digital-TV Pact on Shaky Ground

*Bloomberg Business News*

PARIS — The alliance between Canal Plus SA and Bertelsmann AG to jointly develop digital pay television in Europe appeared on the brink of collapse Friday as executives from the two companies met to consider ending the two-year-old agreement.

Executives at Canal Plus and its main shareholder, Havas SA, said they were reconsidering the Bertelsmann link in the wake of an alliance the German media company had forged with Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Telediffusion, or CLT, a Canal Plus rival.

CLT, with France Television, Lyonnaise Communications and the French network TF1, is planning to launch a digital pay-TV service this year in France in competition with Canal Plus. Canal Plus launched its French digital pay-TV service — Europe's first — on April 27.

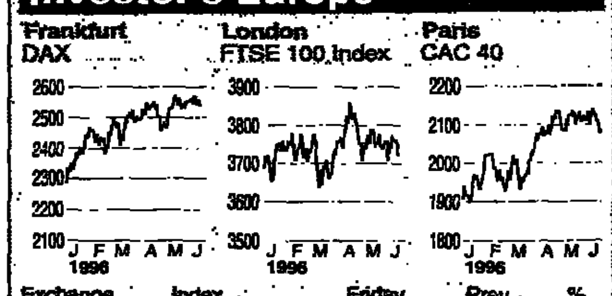
Canal Plus said it had not yet decided whether to terminate the Bertelsmann accord, but that "would be a logical consequence, since Bertelsmann has de facto broken the agreement by negotiating with CLT without us," said Sylvie Ruggieri, a spokeswoman for the French company.

Bertelsmann denied that a split in its Canal Plus alliance was imminent. The two are still promoting the decoder developed by their joint venture, Société Européenne de Contrôle d'Acces, and the German digital-television consortium known as Multi-Media Beteiligungs Gesellschaft, whose other member is Deutsche Telekom AG.

"There's no talk of leaving SECA, of leaving MMBG or leaving digital television," a Bertelsmann spokesman said. "We are redesigning our contract. Everything is going and going well. There is no bad news."

He said he was "absolutely" certain the conflict Canal Plus had had with Bertelsmann's CLT alliance could be solved.

## Investor's Europe




| Exchange | Index | Friday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | EOE | 554.11 | 554.89 | -0.14 |
| Brussels | Stock Exchange | 9,406.50 | 9,398.78 | +0.08 |
| Frankfurt | DAX | 2,540.11 | 2,539.87 | +0.02 |
| Copenhagen | Stock Market | 405.96 | 404.97 | +0.24 |
| Helsinki | HEX General | Closed | 2,012.92 | - |
| Oslo | OBX | 457.83 | 458.51 | -0.15 |
| London | FTSE 100 | 3,722.30 | 3,727.50 | -0.14 |
| Madrid | Stock Exchange | 372.08 | 369.65 | +0.66 |
| Milan | MIBTEL | 10,673.00 | 10,693.00 | -0.19 |
| Paris | CAC 40 | 2,084.22 | 2,077.08 | +0.34 |
| Stockholm | SX 16 | Closed | 2,084.22 | - |
| Vienna | ATX | 1,086.61 | 1,101.36 | -1.34 |
| Zurich | SPI | 2,377.81 | 2,361.56 | +0.69 |

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• **Caterpillar Inc.** and **HSW-Fabryka Maszyn** of Poland have formed a joint venture to produce parts for construction, mining and agricultural machines. The U.S. maker of industrial equipment will be the majority owner.

• **Italy's Treasury Ministry** has nominated Franco Tato to be the next chief executive of **Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica SpA**. The government is preparing to sell the utility in an initial public offering within a year.

• **Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG** postponed its annual meeting to Aug. 23 from June 27 to prepare accurate financial statements after it discovered losses of 606 million Deutsche marks ($397.7 million) in its **Humboldt Wedag** subsidiary last month.

• The **British Treasury**, which recently sold £750 million ($1.16 billion) worth of stock it held in British companies, sold another £22.5 million worth of shares in four electricity companies — **East Midlands Electricity PLC, London Electricity PLC, Northern Electric PLC** and **Yorkshire Electricity Group PLC**.

• **PolyGram NV** of the Netherlands plans to launch a film distribution operation in Hamburg next year.

• **Telecom Italia SpA** will become Italy's largest retailer of Internet-access services after the Antitrust Authority approved its purchase of **Video On Line**, a seller of telephone linkage to the Internet.

• **VSZ AS** of Slovakia and **Daewoo Corp.** of South Korea are discussing possible cooperation in the auto industry.

• **Voest-Alpine Industrieanlagenbau GmbH** of Austria said it would sue **Kvaerner A/S**, a Norwegian shipbuilder, for accusing the Austrian company of stealing documents to win a nearly $1 billion **Saudi Arabian** construction contract.

• **French** industrial output declined a greater-than-expected 1.3 percent in April from March, driven lower by food and energy production. It fell 0.5 percent from a year earlier.

• **German** industrial production prices were steady in May from the figure for April but were down 0.5 percent from the figure for May 1995.

*Reuters, Bloomberg, AP, AFX, AFP*

# WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**Friday, June 21**
Prices in local currencies.
*Telekurs*

### Amsterdam
EOE Index: 554.11 Previous: 554.89

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABN-AMRO | 89 | 88 | 88.30 | 89.10 |
| Aegon | 78 | 76.60 | 76.90 | 78.10 |
| Ahold | 91.50 | 90.70 | 91.40 | 90.80 |
| Akzo Nobel | 202.60 | 201.80 | 202 | 202.50 |
| Bols Wess cva | 29.30 | 28.80 | 29.20 | 29 |
| CSM cva | 79.50 | 79.50 | 79.30 | 78.80 |
| Dordtsche Pet | 274.80 | 272.60 | 273.20 | 273 |
| DSM | 166 | 164 | 165.50 | 164.30 |
| Elsevier | 26.60 | 26.10 | 26.60 | 26.20 |
| Fortis Amev | 49 | 47.80 | 48.40 | 48.10 |
| G-Broc cva | 52 | 50.80 | 50.80 | 52 |
| Hagemeyer | 123 | 121 | 121 | 122 |
| Heineken | 388.80 | 383 | 387.50 | 387.80 |
| Hoogovens | 64.40 | 63.30 | 64.40 | 63.50 |
| Hunt Douglas | 118.20 | 115.60 | 115.60 | 117.60 |
| ING Group | 50.30 | 49.70 | 49.80 | 50.50 |
| KLM | 56.40 | 55.60 | 55.60 | 56.30 |
| KNP BT | 40.90 | 40.40 | 40.80 | 40.60 |
| KPN | 65 | 63.90 | 64.80 | 64.30 |
| Nedlloyd Gp | 40.20 | 39.50 | 39.90 | 39.80 |
| Nutricia | 170.70 | 168.50 | 170.30 | 170.20 |
| Oce Grinten | 169.20 | 164 | 167.80 | 169.60 |
| Pakhoed | 45.80 | 45.30 | 45.50 | 45.50 |
| Philips Elec | 56.40 | 55.10 | 55.60 | 57.30 |
| Polygram | 98 | 96.20 | 97 | 97 |
| Randstad Hdg | 124.90 | 122 | 124.50 | 122.50 |
| Robeco | 128.10 | 127.40 | 127.40 | 127.80 |
| Rodamco | 49.60 | 49.20 | 49.60 | 49.60 |
| Rolinco | 139 | 138.90 | 139 | 138.90 |
| Rorento | 96.70 | 96.50 | 96.70 | 96.50 |
| Royal Dutch | 261 | 259.30 | 261 | 259 |
| Stork | 47.80 | 46.70 | 47.80 | 47.20 |
| Unilever cva | 240.50 | 237.40 | 240.50 | 238 |
| VNU | 27 | 26.50 | 26.50 | 26.90 |
| Wolters Kl cva | 193 | 191.50 | 193 | 192.40 |

### Bangkok
SET Index: 1236.37 Previous: 1241.45

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adv Info Svc | 406 | 386 | 386 | 406 |
| Bangkok Bk F | 344 | 338 | 340 | 340 |
| Krung Thai Bk | 117 | 114 | 115 | 116 |
| PTT Explor | 360 | 356 | 358 | 358 |
| Siam Cement F | 1282 | 1270 | 1276 | 1282 |
| Telecomasia | 51 | 50 | 50.50 | 50 |
| Thai Airways | 55 | 53.50 | 54 | 54 |
| Thai Farm Bk F | 282 | 272 | 280 | 272 |
| Thai Teleph | 56.50 | 54.50 | 56 | 56.50 |
| UComm | 346 | 328 | 332 | 344 |

### Bombay
Sensitive Index: 3995.20 Previous: 3988.84
Thursday, June 20

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assoc Cement | 2560 | 2490 | 2557 | 2498 |
| Grasim Ind | 577 | 567 | 574.75 | 572 |
| Hindalco Ind | 1335 | 1328 | 1325.75 | 1324 |
| Indust Lever | 919 | 890 | 905.25 | 921 |
| Indian Hotels | 884 | 871.50 | 882.50 | 872.25 |
| ITC | 305 | 287 | 301.50 | 288.50 |
| Larsen Toubro | 305.50 | 298.50 | 304.25 | 303 |
| Reliance Ind | 230 | 224 | 229 | 226 |
| Tata Eng Loco | 528 | 515 | 525.50 | 527 |
| Tata Iron St | 261.50 | 255.25 | 260.50 | 256.75 |

### Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9406.50 Previous: 9398.78

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arbed | 3620 | 3570 | 3600 | 3580 |
| Barco Ind | 4970 | 4850 | 4855 | 4970 |
| BBL | 5850 | 5790 | 5820 | 5830 |
| Bekaert | 25675 | 25075 | 25100 | 25450 |
| CBR | 2350 | 2350 | 2350 | 2390 |
| CMB | 2530 | 2455 | 2470 | 2480 |
| Cockerill | 136 | 131 | 134 | 131 |
| Colruyt | 10350 | 10025 | 10275 | 10300 |
| Delhaize Lion | 1550 | 1525 | 1545 | 1540 |
| Electrabel | 6790 | 6740 | 6760 | 6780 |
| Electrafina | 2770 | 2700 | 2750 | 2800 |
| Fortis AG | 4070 | 4010 | 4020 | 4010 |
| GIB | 1404 | 1390 | 1400 | 1392 |
| GBL | 4000 | 3985 | 3985 | 3930 |
| Gen Banque | 10750 | 10550 | 10675 | 10700 |
| Glaverbel | 3580 | 3450 | 3460 | 3475 |
| Kredietbank | 9400 | 9320 | 9400 | 9350 |
| Mosane | 2350 | 2350 | 2350 | 2270 |
| Petrofina | 9820 | 9690 | 9780 | 9690 |
| Powerfin | 4370 | 4320 | 4350 | 4375 |
| Recticel | 287 | 287 | 287 | 287 |
| Royale Belge | 6240 | 6080 | 6130 | 6240 |
| Soc Gen Belg | 2350 | 2320 | 2350 | 2320 |
| Solvay | 19050 | 18825 | 18950 | 18825 |
| Tessenderlo | 11500 | 11000 | 11150 | 11450 |
| Tractebel | 13060 | 12775 | 12825 | 12775 |
| UCB | 58000 | 57400 | 57550 | 57600 |
| Union Miniere | 2320 | 2295 | 2320 | 2300 |

### Copenhagen
Stock Index: 405.96 Previous: 404.97

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carlsberg B | 343 | 337 | 340 | 339 |
| Danisco | 294 | 290 | 293 | 298 |
| Den Danske Bk | 378 | 374 | 378 | 375 |
| D/S Svendborg A | 191250 | 190000 | 190000 | 187000 |
| D/S 1912 A | 132100 | 130500 | 132000 | 131000 |
| East Asiatic Co | 125 | 120 | 121 | 121.50 |
| FLS Ind B | 610 | 600 | 600 | 599 |
| ISS Intl Svc B | 140 | 128 | 131 | 135 |
| Novo Nordisk B | 834 | 825 | 828 | 825 |
| Radiometer B | 382 | 378 | 380 | 379 |
| Sophus Ber B | 790 | 780 | 785 | 789 |
| Tele Danmk B | 295 | 282 | 294 | 292 |
| Unidanmark A | 273 | 270 | 270 | 270.50 |

### Frankfurt
DAX: 2540.11 Previous: 2539.87

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMB | 825 | 825 | 824 | 828 |
| AEG | 165 | 161 | 165 | 165 |
| Allianz Hdg | 2500 | 2482 | 2486 | 2500 |
| Altana | 1144 | 1126 | 1130 | 1127 |
| Aska Deutsche | 1170 | 1155 | 1162 | 1153 |
| Badenwerk | 540 | 540 | 535 | 540 |
| BASF | 424.80 | 422.50 | 424 | 423.10 |
| Bayer Hypo Bk | 36.15 | 36 | 36.03 | 36.05 |
| Bay.Vereinsbank | 41.15 | 40.90 | 41 | 41.02 |
| Bayer | 53.70 | 53.20 | 53.58 | 53.79 |
| Berliner Kraft | 423 | 416 | 417 | 421 |
| BHF Bank | 37.64 | 37.40 | 37.64 | 37.29 |
| BMW | 880 | 877.50 | 877.50 | 875 |
| CKAG Colonia | 1165 | 1160 | 1160 | 1165 |
| Commerzbank | 313.80 | 310.50 | 313.30 | 310 |
| Daimler Benz | 839.30 | 837 | 838.50 | 834.50 |
| Degussa | 509.50 | 506 | 506 | 509.80 |
| Deutsche Bank | 69.70 | 69.35 | 69.55 | 69.75 |
| Dresdner Bank | 38.23 | 38.10 | 38.15 | 38.10 |
| Heidelbg Zmt | 998 | 993 | 997 | 995 |
| Henkel | 652 | 645 | 650.50 | 644 |
| Hochtief | 655 | 645 | 650 | 645 |
| Hoechst | 53.05 | 52.55 | 52.57 | 52.53 |
| Holzmann Ph. | 438 | 432 | 435 | 425 |
| Karstadt | 615 | 599.80 | 613 | 601.80 |
| Kaufhof Hdg | 598 | 589.50 | 595.50 | 590 |
| Linde | 1003 | 1000 | 1008.50 | 999 |
| Lufthansa ord | 221.50 | 218.50 | 219.50 | 219.50 |
| MAN | 375 | 364 | 373.50 | 364.80 |
| Mannesmann | 530.50 | 527 | 529.50 | 531 |
| Muench Rueck | 2988 | 2930 | 2988 | 2910 |
| Preussag | 373.90 | 370 | 373.90 | 370 |
| PWA | 193.50 | 190.50 | 193.50 | 191 |
| RWE | 58.25 | 58 | 58.20 | 58.10 |
| SAP pfd | 222.30 | 220.50 | 221.80 | 221 |
| Schering | 112.45 | 112.05 | 112.05 | 112.50 |
| Schmalb Lub | 285 | 281 | 284.80 | 287 |
| Siemens | 82.29 | 82.03 | 82.25 | 81.82 |
| Suedzucker | 748 | 745 | 745 | 752 |
| Thyssen | 273.90 | 272.50 | 273 | 273.80 |
| Veba | 82.80 | 82.35 | 82.45 | 83.05 |
| VEW | 499.50 | 486 | 499 | 486 |
| Viag | 594 | 590 | 592.50 | 591 |
| Volkswagen | 552.25 | 550.75 | 552 | 550.50 |
| Wella | 881 | 877 | 881 | 877 |

## Markets Closed

Stock markets in Helsinki and Stockholm were closed Friday for a holiday.

### Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 10855.20 Previous: 10984.50

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amoy Props | 9.35 | 9.20 | 9.20 | 9.30 |
| Bk East Asia | 27.65 | 27.35 | 27.55 | 27.35 |
| Cathay Pacific | 14.10 | 13.90 | 14 | 14.10 |
| Cheung Kong | 55.25 | 54.50 | 54.50 | 55.50 |
| China Light | 35.40 | 35 | 35.30 | 35.30 |
| Chin Estates | 7 | 6.85 | 6.95 | 6.85 |
| Citic Pacific | 31.40 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 31 |
| Cons Elec Pwr | 13.05 | 12.95 | 13 | 13.05 |
| Dao Heng Bk | 29.90 | 29.45 | 29.80 | 29.40 |
| First Pacific | 11.30 | 11.10 | 11.25 | 11.10 |
| Great Eagle | 21.90 | 21.60 | 21.85 | 21.60 |
| Guangdong Inv | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.88 | 4.85 |
| Guoco Group | 36.80 | 36.50 | 36.60 | 36.30 |
| Hang Lung | 14.55 | 14.40 | 14.50 | 14.50 |
| Hang Seng Bk | 78.50 | 77.50 | 78 | 78 |
| Henderson Inv | 6.75 | 6.70 | 6.75 | 6.70 |
| Henderson Ld | 55.75 | 54.75 | 55.25 | 55.75 |
| HKR Intl | 9 | 8.95 | 9 | 9 |
| HK Aircraft | 23.30 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 23.25 |
| HK China Gas | 12.35 | 12.20 | 12.25 | 12.35 |
| HK Electric | 23.75 | 23.50 | 23.60 | 23.75 |
| HK Shang Hils | 13.40 | 13.20 | 13.25 | 13.10 |
| HK Telecomm | 13.40 | 13.35 | 13.40 | 13.40 |
| Hopewell Hdgs | 4.38 | 4.33 | 4.35 | 4.38 |
| HSBC Hdgs | 115.50 | 114 | 115 | 115 |
| Hutchison Wh | 48.80 | 48.10 | 48.30 | 48.90 |
| Hysan Dev | 24 | 23.80 | 23.90 | 24 |
| Johnson El Hdg | 16.60 | 16.55 | 16.55 | 16.55 |
| Miramar Hotel | 16.45 | 16.15 | 16.45 | 16.50 |
| Natl Mutual | 6.95 | 6.80 | 6.95 | 6.85 |
| New World | 35.40 | 34.80 | 35.30 | 35 |
| Oriental Press | 3.98 | 3.83 | 3.93 | 3.98 |
| Orient Telecom | 3.40 | 3.33 | 3.35 | 3.40 |
| Shangri-La | 10.90 | 10.65 | 10.85 | 10.65 |
| SHK Props | 79 | 77.75 | 78 | 78.75 |
| Shun Tak Hdgs | 4.85 | 4.78 | 4.85 | 4.83 |
| Sino Land Co. | 7.60 | 7.45 | 7.60 | 7.65 |
| Sth China Post | 5.65 | 5.50 | 5.60 | 5.75 |
| Swire Pac A | 64.75 | 63.75 | 64.25 | 64.25 |
| Tsim Sha Tsui | 9.55 | 9.45 | 9.55 | 9.55 |
| TV Broadcasts | 28.60 | 28.30 | 28.35 | 28.60 |
| Wharf Hdgs | 27.95 | 27.45 | 27.95 | 27.70 |
| Wheelock | 14.80 | 14.65 | 14.70 | 14.75 |

### Jakarta
Composite Index: 572.85 Previous: 580.47

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astra Intl | 2525 | 2475 | 2525 | 2600 |
| Bakrie Pacific | 1600 | 1450 | 1500 | 1575 |
| Gudang Garm | 11200 | 10800 | 11000 | 11000 |
| Indah Kiat | 2200 | 2150 | 2175 | 2200 |
| Indocement | 7700 | 7500 | 7575 | 7800 |
| Indofood | 10125 | 10000 | 10125 | 10125 |
| Indorayon | 2100 | 2050 | 2100 | 2100 |
| Indosat | 7475 | 7400 | 7425 | 7475 |
| Kalbe Farma | 5200 | 5100 | 5200 | 5200 |
| Sampoerna | 27100 | 26125 | 26175 | 27125 |

### Johannesburg
All Market: 6655.30 Previous: 6838.96

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AngloAm Corp | 279 | 274.50 | 278 | 274.50 |
| AngloAm Gold | 400.50 | 399 | 399.75 | 400 |
| AngloAm Ind | 172.50 | 171.75 | 172.50 | 172 |
| Barlow | 47.50 | 47.10 | 47.30 | 48 |
| C.G. Smith | 22.80 | 22.30 | 22.35 | 22.70 |
| De Beers | 146 | 142.72 | 144.50 | 142.75 |
| Driefontein | 58.75 | 57.75 | 58 | 58.25 |
| Freegold | 45.25 | 44.25 | 44.25 | 45 |
| Fst Natl Bk | 30.05 | 29.90 | 30.85 | 30 |
| Gencor | 15.80 | 15.65 | 15.70 | 15.65 |
| GFSA | 134 | 133 | 133.50 | 133 |
| Iscor | 3.36 | 3.33 | 3.35 | 3.34 |
| Johnnies Ind | 56.75 | 56.25 | 56.50 | 57 |
| Kloof Gold | 45.25 | 44.50 | 44.60 | 44.75 |
| Liberty Life | 136.50 | 135 | 136.25 | 136.50 |
| Minorco | 103.50 | 103 | 103.50 | 103.50 |
| Nedcor | 65.50 | 64.75 | 65.50 | 65.25 |
| Rembrandt Gp | 40.85 | 40.70 | 40.75 | 40.55 |
| Richemont | 65.75 | 65.25 | 65.75 | 65.75 |
| Rust Platinum | 73 | 72.75 | 73 | 73 |
| SA Breweries | 128.75 | 127.75 | 128.25 | 128.50 |
| Sappi | 47.75 | 46.75 | 47.35 | 46.75 |
| Sasol | 46.80 | 46.40 | 46.70 | 46.40 |
| SBIC | 176.25 | 173 | 175.50 | 176 |
| Tiger Oats | 60.50 | 60.25 | 60.50 | 60.50 |

### Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1146.38 Previous: 1142.33

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Genting | 20.20 | 19.90 | 19.90 | 20 |
| Hicom Hldgs | 7.35 | 7.05 | 7.30 | 7 |
| Mal Banking | 24.50 | 24.30 | 24.30 | 24.30 |
| Mal Intl Ship F | 7.75 | 7.60 | 7.65 | 7.60 |
| Public Bank F | 6.65 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 6.60 |
| Resorts World | 14.60 | 14.40 | 14.40 | 14.50 |
| Sime Darby | 6.85 | 6.75 | 6.85 | 6.75 |
| Telekom Mal | 22.70 | 22.60 | 22.60 | 22.60 |
| Tenaga | 10.60 | 10.50 | 10.60 | 10.50 |
| Utd Engineers | 18.20 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 18.50 |

### London
FT-SE 100: 3722.30 Previous: 3727.50

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbey Natl | 5.46 | 5.38 | 5.45 | 5.39 |
| Allied Domecq | 4.67 | 4.60 | 4.61 | 4.67 |
| Anglian Water | 5.90 | 5.82 | 5.88 | 5.83 |
| Argyll Group | 3.50 | 3.44 | 3.45 | 3.48 |
| Arjo Wiggins | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.86 |
| Asda Group | 1.19 | 1.17 | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| Assoc Br Foods | 3.88 | 3.84 | 3.87 | 3.86 |
| BAA | 4.60 | 4.42 | 4.57 | 4.57 |
| Barclays | 7.92 | 7.87 | 7.90 | 7.89 |
| Bass | 8.23 | 8.12 | 8.17 | 8.16 |
| BAT Ind | 5.14 | 5.03 | 5.06 | 5.11 |
| Bank Scotland | 2.50 | 2.42 | 2.46 | 2.45 |
| BICC | 3.29 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.24 |
| Blue Circle | 3.68 | 3.63 | 3.67 | 3.63 |
| BOC Group | 9.35 | 9.28 | 9.34 | 9.30 |
| Boots | 5.94 | 5.89 | 5.89 | 5.91 |
| Bowater | 3.35 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.32 |
| BPB Ind | 3.21 | 3.17 | 3.19 | 3.23 |
| Brit Aerosp | 9.82 | 9.73 | 9.74 | 9.77 |
| Brit Airways | 5.65 | 5.49 | 5.54 | 5.55 |
| Brit Gas | 2.02 | 1.81 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| Brit Petrol | 5.62 | 5.55 | 5.58 | 5.56 |
| Brit Steel | 1.73 | 1.70 | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| Brit Telecom | 3.66 | 3.61 | 3.64 | 3.64 |
| BTR | 2.60 | 2.34 | 2.55 | 2.56 |
| Burmah Cast | 10.59 | 10.32 | 10.32 | 10.32 |
| Cable Wireless | 4.35 | 4.26 | 4.26 | 4.28 |
| Cadbury Schw | 5 | 4.89 | 4.99 | 4.95 |
| Caradon | 2.30 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.28 |
| Carlton Comm | 5.14 | 5.03 | 5.12 | 5.07 |
| Coats Viyella | 1.79 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.77 |
| Comml Union | 5.82 | 5.73 | 5.75 | 5.78 |
| Courtaulds | 4.33 | 4.27 | 4.37 | 4.30 |
| De La Rue | 6.01 | 5.88 | 5.96 | 5.95 |
| Eng China Cl | 2.82 | 2.77 | 2.81 | 2.77 |
| Enterprise Oil | 4.63 | 4.58 | 4.60 | 4.61 |
| Fam Colonial | 1.51 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 1.52 |
| Gen Accident | 6.60 | 6.49 | 6.50 | 6.55 |
| GEC | 3.56 | 3.53 | 3.55 | 3.55 |
| GKN | 9.87 | 9.81 | 9.87 | 9.86 |
| Glaxo | 8.70 | 8.57 | 8.57 | 8.62 |
| Granada Gp | 8.77 | 8.70 | 8.74 | 8.73 |
| Grand Met | 4.21 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.22 |
| GRE | 2.61 | 2.55 | 2.60 | 2.58 |
| Guinness | 4.78 | 4.45 | 4.49 | 4.51 |
| GUS | 6.65 | 6.55 | 6.61 | 6.59 |
| Hanson | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.81 |
| Hillsdown Hdg | 1.84 | 1.80 | 1.82 | 1.80 |
| HSBC Hldgs | 9.69 | 9.57 | 9.67 | 9.60 |
| ICI | 8.20 | 8.07 | 8.11 | 8.08 |
| Inchcape | 2.97 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.93 |
| Kingfisher | 6.43 | 6.35 | 6.35 | 6.38 |
| Ladbroke | 1.87 | 1.83 | 1.86 | 1.87 |
| Land Sec | 6.18 | 6.09 | 6.14 | 6.17 |
| Laporte | 6.97 | 6.85 | 6.86 | 6.92 |
| Lasmo | 1.80 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.76 |
| Legal Genl Grp | 6.78 | 6.71 | 6.76 | 6.74 |
| Lloyds Bank | 5.18 | 5.12 | 5.18 | 5.14 |
| Lloyds TSB Gp | 3.21 | 3.12 | 3.15 | 3.12 |
| London Elec | 6.63 | 6.42 | 6.63 | 6.43 |
| Lucas Ind | 2.29 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.28 |
| Marks Spencer | 4.72 | 4.67 | 4.70 | 4.69 |
| MEPC | 4.07 | 4.04 | 4.06 | 4.06 |
| Mercury Asset | 9.79 | 9.47 | 9.72 | 9.45 |
| Midlands Elec | 4.23 | 4.18 | 4.18 | 4.18 |
| Natl Power | 5.33 | 5.28 | 5.32 | 5.31 |
| NatWest | 6.25 | 6.17 | 6.20 | 6.20 |
| News Intl | 4.14 | 4.10 | 4.13 | 4.13 |
| Utd Utilities | 5.45 | 5.37 | 5.43 | 5.41 |
| Nthern Foods | 1.94 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.94 |
| P&O | 5.11 | 5.03 | 5.08 | 5.08 |
| Pearson | 6.67 | 6.58 | 6.67 | 6.61 |
| Pilkington | 1.94 | 1.90 | 1.93 | 1.93 |
| PowerGen | 4.75 | 4.68 | 4.71 | 4.72 |
| Prudential | 4.11 | 4.07 | 4.08 | 4.10 |
| Rank Org | 5.27 | 5.22 | 5.27 | 5.27 |
| Reckitt Colm | 6.91 | 6.85 | 6.86 | 6.90 |
| Redland | 4.06 | 4.01 | 4.06 | 4.03 |
| Reed Intl | 11.12 | 10.98 | 11.08 | 11 |
| Rentokil | 4.14 | 4.06 | 4.10 | 4.15 |
| Reuters Hldgs | 7.78 | 7.59 | 7.69 | 7.67 |
| RMC Group | 10.27 | 10.15 | 10.17 | 10.29 |
| Rolls Royce | 2.30 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.29 |
| Royal Bk Scot | 5.05 | 4.98 | 4.99 | 5.02 |
| RTZ reg | 9.95 | 9.73 | 9.80 | 9.89 |
| Royal Insur | 4.10 | 4.02 | 4.06 | 4.07 |
| Sainsbury | 3.93 | 3.88 | 3.90 | 3.91 |
| Schroders | 13.65 | 13.45 | 13.55 | 13.28 |
| Scot Newcastle | 6.75 | 6.67 | 6.72 | 6.74 |
| Scot Power | 3.74 | 3.07 | 3.13 | 3.12 |
| Sears | 1.03 | 1 | 1.01 | 1.03 |
| Severn Trent | 5.63 | 5.55 | 5.55 | 5.61 |
| Shell Trsp reg | 9.37 | 9.28 | 9.33 | 9.30 |
| Siebe | 9.20 | 9.11 | 9.15 | 9.15 |
| Smith Nephew | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.14 |
| Smith (WH) | 4.90 | 4.83 | 4.89 | 4.83 |
| SmithKline | 6.98 | 6.83 | 6.89 | 6.83 |
| Smiths Ind | 6.97 | 6.89 | 6.93 | 6.93 |
| Sthern Elec | 7.17 | 6.97 | 7.16 | 7.05 |
| Stand Charter | 6.49 | 6.35 | 6.41 | 6.48 |
| Sun Alliance | 3.83 | 3.75 | 3.79 | 3.79 |
| Tate & Lyle | 4.53 | 4.48 | 4.51 | 4.49 |
| Tesco | 3.05 | 2.98 | 3.03 | 3 |
| Thames Water | 5.63 | 5.53 | 5.61 | 5.61 |
| Thorn EMI | 18.28 | 18.17 | 18.17 | 18.29 |
| 3i Group | 4.49 | 4.46 | 4.49 | 4.48 |
| TI Group | 5.59 | 5.50 | 5.53 | 5.52 |
| Tomkins | 2.45 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.41 |
| Unilever | 12.80 | 12.70 | 12.74 | 12.77 |
| Utd Biscuits | 2.19 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.17 |
| Utd News | 7.31 | 7.16 | 7.22 | 7.15 |
| Vendome uts | 6.12 | 6.03 | 6.04 | 6.08 |
| Vodafone | 2.41 | 2.35 | 2.36 | 2.37 |
| Whitbread | 7.28 | 7.18 | 7.19 | 7.29 |
| Williams Hdgs | 3.37 | 3.33 | 3.34 | 3.35 |
| Wolseley | 4.72 | 4.66 | 4.68 | 4.71 |
| Zeneca | 13.95 | 13.80 | 13.89 | 13.90 |

### Madrid
Bolsa Index: 372.88 Previous: 369.65

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acerinox | 13650 | 13550 | 13600 | 13590 |
| ACESA | 1485 | 1465 | 1475 | 1465 |
| Argentaria | 5550 | 5470 | 5540 | 5490 |
| BBV | 5100 | 5060 | 5080 | 5070 |
| Banesto | 828 | 819 | 825 | 823 |
| Bankinter | 13820 | 13750 | 13790 | 13770 |
| Bco Centro Hisp | 2630 | 2605 | 2625 | 2620 |
| Bco Exterior | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Bco Popular | 23250 | 23020 | 23200 | 23130 |
| Bco Santander | 6110 | 6030 | 6110 | 6010 |
| CEPSA | 4395 | 4325 | 4395 | 4325 |
| Corp Mapfre | 6490 | 6450 | 6490 | 6440 |
| Dragados | 1700 | 1665 | 1700 | 1655 |
| Endesa | 8070 | 7920 | 8040 | 7940 |
| FECSA | 989 | 978 | 985 | 977 |
| Fomento Const | 10900 | 10450 | 10850 | 10560 |
| Gas Natural | 24500 | 24210 | 24490 | 24490 |
| Hidroel Cantab | 4515 | 4355 | 4510 | 4360 |
| Iberdrola | 1295 | 1275 | 1280 | 1270 |
| Pryca | 3030 | 3015 | 3015 | 3030 |
| Repsol | 4590 | 4560 | 4575 | 4595 |
| Sevillana Elec | 1170 | 1135 | 1160 | 1150 |
| Tabacalera | 6530 | 6410 | 6500 | 6530 |
| Telefonica | 2420 | 2390 | 2415 | 2390 |
| Union Fenosa | 810 | 798 | 807 | 794 |
| Valenc Cement | 1550 | 1535 | 1550 | 1550 |

### Manila
PSE Index: 3212.28 Previous: 3191.23

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ayala A | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26.50 |
| Ayala Land | 46 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Manila Elec A | 150 | 146 | 146 | 148 |
| Metro Bank | 775 | 735 | 755 | 740 |
| Petron | 11.25 | 10.75 | 11.25 | 10.75 |
| Phil Long Dist | 1570 | 1560 | 1565 | 1560 |
| San Miguel A | 44.50 | 44 | 44 | 44.50 |
| San Miguel B | 90 | 89.50 | 89.50 | 89.50 |
| SM Prime Hdg | 6.80 | 6.60 | 6.70 | 6.60 |

### Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3134.05 Previous: 3180.99

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alfa A | 35.65 | 35.00 | 35.35 | 35.70 |
| Cemex B | 27.35 | 26.40 | 26.50 | 27.20 |
| Cifra C | 10.76 | 10.60 | 10.74 | 10.76 |
| Empresas ICA | 110.50 | 109.40 | 110.20 | 110.50 |
| Emp Moderna | 34.65 | 33.85 | 34.00 | 34.55 |
| Femsa | 21.80 | 21.00 | 21.20 | 21.80 |
| Gpo Carso A1 | 53.90 | 52.20 | 52.80 | 53.80 |
| Televisa CPO | 114.00 | 111.70 | 112.70 | 114.90 |
| TelMex L | 12.84 | 12.56 | 12.58 | 12.80 |
| Tribasa | 22.00 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 22.20 |

### Milan
MIB Telematico: 10673.00 Previous: 10693.00

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alleanza Assic | 13960 | 13350 | 13790 | 13655 |
| Bca Comm Ital | 3205 | 3150 | 3175 | 3205 |
| Bca Naz Agricol | 962 | 905 | 935 | 895 |
| Bca Naz Lavoro | 10980 | 10760 | 10760 | 10850 |
| Bca di Roma | 1460 | 1410 | 1450 | 1480 |
| Bca Ambrosian | 4325 | 4010 | 4060 | 4110 |
| Benetton | 20550 | 19800 | 20200 | 20700 |
| Credito Italiano | 1862 | 1810 | 1844 | 1848 |
| Fiat | 5250 | 5165 | 5180 | 5245 |
| Fondiaria | 7820 | 7690 | 7720 | 7830 |
| Generali Assic | 36400 | 35850 | 36050 | 36500 |
| IFIL | 4780 | 4655 | 4750 | 4665 |
| Italcementi | 12890 | 12730 | 12825 | 12800 |
| Italgas | 5750 | 5565 | 5705 | 5606 |
| Mediobanca | 10140 | 9950 | 9950 | 10190 |
| Montedison | 951 | 930 | 930 | 952 |
| Olivetti | 942 | 919 | 919 | 932 |
| Pirelli | 2645 | 2590 | 2605 | 2600 |
| RAS | 16290 | 16000 | 16200 | 16100 |
| Rinascente | 11200 | 10510 | 11050 | 11210 |
| S Paolo Torino | 10030 | 9745 | 10030 | 9950 |
| SME | 1750 | 1750 | 1750 | 1695 |
| Standa | 15500 | 15300 | 15300 | 15500 |
| Stet | 5500 | 5360 | 5470 | 5440 |
| Telecom Italia | 3295 | 3210 | 3260 | 3280 |
| Toro Assic | 20280 | 19620 | 19700 | 19950 |

### Montreal
Industrials Index: 2471.11 Previous: 2468.09

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alco I | 18.90 | 18.80 | 18.80 | 18.90 |
| Bank Montreal | 32.85 | 32.65 | 32.80 | 32.45 |
| Bce Mob Com | 45.25 | 44.75 | 45.05 | 44.75 |
| Cdn Tire A | 17.65 | 17.55 | 17.55 | 17.60 |
| Cdn Util A | 26.95 | 26.70 | 26.70 | 26.85 |
| Cascades | 5.70 | 5.65 | 5.70 | 5¾ |
| CT Finl Svc | 26.30 | 26.30 | 26.30 | 26.20 |
| Extendicare | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Gaz Metro | 15.15 | 15 | 15.15 | 15.15 |
| Gt-West Lifeco | 33 | 32.85 | 32.85 | 33¼ |
| Hees Intl Bcp | 15.90 | 15.80 | 15.90 | 15.80 |
| Hudsons Bay | 20.60 | 20.15 | 20.60 | 20.05 |
| Imasco | 28.05 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27.80 |
| Investors Grp | 16.95 | 16.95 | 16.95 | 16.90 |
| Loblaw Cos | 10.80 | 10.60 | 10.80 | 10.60 |
| Molson A | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| Natl Bk Canada | 11.45 | 11.35 | 11.45 | 11.45 |
| Oshawa A | 21.75 | 21.70 | 21.75 | 21.65 |
| Pancdn Petlm | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Power Corp | 22½ | 22.15 | 22.20 | 22.15 |
| Power Finl | 37.70 | 37.30 | 37½ | 37¼ |
| Quebecor B | 21¾ | 21.55 | 21¾ | 21½ |
| Rogers Comm B | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Royal Bk Cda | 32½ | 32.30 | 32.40 | 32.30 |
| Sears Canada | 7.65 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7¾ |
| Shell Cda A | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47¼ |
| Southam | 16⅛ | 16.10 | 16.10 | 16⅛ |
| Stelco A | 6¼ | 6.15 | 6¼ | 6.20 |
| Trilon Finl A | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.45 |

### Oslo
OBX Index: 457.83 Previous: 458.51

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aker A | 124 | 123 | 123.50 | 123.50 |
| Bergesen Dy B | 126.50 | 126 | 126 | 126.50 |
| Christiania Bk | 15.10 | 14.90 | 15 | 15 |
| Den norske Bk | 19.50 | 19.20 | 19.30 | 19.60 |
| SAS Norge ASA | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72.50 |
| Dyno Indust | 146 | 145 | 146 | 145.50 |
| Elkem | 85.50 | 85 | 85.50 | 84.50 |
| Hafslund A | 50 | 49 | 49.50 | 49.50 |
| Kvaerner | 266 | 263 | 266 | 264 |
| Leif Hoegh | 109 | 108 | 108 | 109 |
| Norsk Hydro | 319.50 | 318 | 319.50 | 318 |
| Norske Skog A | 201 | 199 | 201 | 199 |
| Orkla | 343 | 342 | 343 | 345 |
| Rieber B | 144 | 144 | 144 | 143 |
| Saga Petlm B | 87 | 86.50 | 86.50 | 87 |
| Schibsted | 86.50 | 86.50 | 86.50 | 87 |
| UniStorebr A | 30.10 | 30 | 30 | 30.20 |

### Paris
CAC-40: 2084.18 Previous: 2077.08

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accor | 718 | 714 | 717 | 718 |
| AGF | 137.50 | 136.70 | 137.40 | 137.70 |
| Air Liquide | 903 | 888 | 895 | 896 |
| Alcatel Alsth | 446 | 440.40 | 440.60 | 444.40 |
| Axa | 279.50 | 276.60 | 277 | 279.50 |
| Bancaire | 590 | 570 | 573 | 584 |
| BNP | 185 | 175.40 | 180 | 176.20 |
| Bouygues | 572 | 566 | 566 | 565 |
| Canal Plus | 1274 | 1251 | 1266 | 1264 |
| Carrefour | 2845 | 2824 | 2835 | 2830 |
| CCF | 237.20 | 233.60 | 235.20 | 235 |
| Credit Local cl | 430 | 423.20 | 429.90 | 427.10 |
| Credit Lyon PC | 113 | 108.60 | 110 | 108.40 |
| Crown Cork Seal | 250 | 248 | 250 | 245 |
| Danone | 768 | 760 | 764 | 760 |
| Elf-Aquitaine | 364.90 | 357.30 | 362.30 | 362 |
| Eridania BS | 819 | 800 | 814 | 800 |
| Euro Disney | 14.70 | 14.50 | 14.60 | 14.65 |
| Eurotunnel uts | 8.70 | 8.50 | 8.70 | 8.50 |
| Gen. Eaux | 556 | 549 | 552 | 554 |
| Havas | 423 | 417.10 | 420.20 | 420.50 |
| Lafarge Cop | 328 | 322.50 | 324 | 325 |
| Legrand | 902 | 890 | 894 | 892 |
| L'Oreal | 1676 | 1635 | 1662 | 1642 |
| LVMH | 1233 | 1210 | 1215 | 1205 |
| Lyon. Eaux | 493 | 487.10 | 490 | 492 |
| Michelin B | 250.80 | 248.10 | 249.60 | 250 |
| Novig Alside | 756 | 756 | 756 | 752 |
| Paribas A | 305 | 300.60 | 303 | 300.60 |
| Pechiney SA | 218.90 | 215 | 218.90 | 216 |
| Pernod Ricard | 330.90 | 326 | 329.20 | 325.20 |
| Peugeot Cit | 703 | 694 | 703 | 700 |
| Pinault-Print | 1670 | 1651 | 1663 | 1662 |
| Promodes | 1388 | 1331 | 1388 | 1349 |
| Renault | 129.90 | 125 | 127.70 | 129.20 |
| Rh-Poulenc A | 134.80 | 132.30 | 134.80 | 132.90 |
| Roussel-Uclaf | 1140 | 1104 | 1107 | 1140 |
| Sanofi | 378 | 372.50 | 376.30 | 371 |
| Schneider | 243 | 240 | 242.50 | 240 |
| Ste Generale | 550 | 541 | 545 | 546 |
| St Gobain | 672 | 663 | 668 | 667 |
| St Louis | 1370 | 1335 | 1364 | 1345 |
| Suez | 199.80 | 197.20 | 197.50 | 198.30 |
| Thomson CSF | 141 | 135.70 | 138.50 | 135 |
| Total B | 374.90 | 370.10 | 374.70 | 375 |
| UAP | 104 | 101.60 | 104 | 102.80 |
| Valeo | 280 | 272.50 | 275.50 | 275 |

### São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 60443.80 Previous: 58230.40

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bco Brasil Pfd | 8.39 | 8.20 | 8.30 | 8.25 |
| Banespa Pfd | 3.67 | 3.60 | 3.65 | 3.56 |
| Bradesco Pfd | 8.40 | 8.12 | 8.35 | 8.10 |
| Brahma Pfd | 615.99 | 612.99 | 612.99 | 612.51 |
| Cemig Pfd | 28.95 | 27.50 | 28.80 | 27.50 |
| CESP Pfd | 30.00 | 28.30 | 29.88 | 28.20 |
| Eletrobras B | 294.00 | 283.00 | 293.00 | 280.00 |
| Itaubanco Pfd | 418.00 | 416.00 | 418.00 | 416.00 |
| Light | 294.00 | 289.99 | 293.00 | 293.00 |
| Paranapan Pfd | 8.20 | 8.00 | 8.18 | 8.00 |
| Petrobras Pfd | 128.50 | 125.00 | 128.01 | 124.49 |
| Sid Nacional | 25.40 | 25.00 | 25.30 | 24.80 |
| Souza Cruz | 7.82 | 7.41 | 7.82 | 7.45 |
| Telebras Pfd | 68.60 | 65.40 | 68.60 | 65.10 |
| Telesp Pfd | 211.50 | 208.00 | 211.50 | 207.00 |
| Usiminas Pfd | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.11 | 1.08 |
| CVRD Pfd | 20.90 | 20.40 | 20.80 | 20.25 |

### Seoul
Composite Index: 864.27 Previous: 861.72

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daewoo Heavy | 7200 | 7070 | 7100 | 7100 |
| Hyundai Eng | 36800 | 35800 | 35900 | 36200 |
| Hyundai Motor | 31500 | 30600 | 30700 | 30600 |
| Korea El Pwr | 28500 | 28100 | 28300 | 28200 |
| Korea Mob Tel | 656000 | 640000 | 642000 | 648000 |
| LG Electronics | 28200 | 19800 | 19800 | 20000 |
| Pohang Iron St | 52500 | 51500 | 52500 | 51500 |
| Samsung Elec | 71400 | 70500 | 70700 | 71000 |
| Samsung Hvy | 12700 | 12500 | 12500 | 12600 |
| Yukong | 25200 | 24900 | 25000 | 25000 |

### Singapore
Straits Times: 2303.34 Previous: 2299.22

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cerebos Pac | 12.80 | 12.70 | 12.70 | 12.80 |
| City Devlts | 11.40 | 11.10 | 11.40 | 11.10 |
| Cycle Carriage | 15 | 14.90 | 15 | 15 |
| Dairy Farm Intl * | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| DBS | 9.50 | 9.35 | 9.50 | 9.35 |
| DBS Land | 4.98 | 4.96 | 4.98 | 4.98 |
| Fraser & Neave | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14.90 |
| HK Land * | 2.30 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.32 |
| Hong Leong Fin | 4.02 | 3.94 | 3.96 | 3.94 |
| Jard Mathesn * | 7.20 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.10 |
| Jard Strategic * | 3.10 | 3.04 | 3.08 | 3.06 |
| Keppel | 12.20 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12 |
| Natsteel | 2.83 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.82 |
| Neptune Orient | 1.48 | 1.42 | 1.46 | 1.43 |
| OCBC foreign | 17.50 | 16.80 | 16.80 | 17.30 |
| OSea Union Bk | 6.70 | 6.70 | 6.70 | 6.65 |
| Sembawang | 7.05 | 6.95 | 7 | 7 |
| Sing Airlines F | 14.70 | 14.50 | 14.50 | 14.60 |
| Sing Petlm | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| Sing Press F | 27.50 | 27.20 | 27.50 | 27.10 |
| ST Auto F | 2.77 | 2.72 | 2.73 | 2.77 |
| ST Ship | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.42 |
| Sing Telecomm | 3.88 | 3.84 | 3.88 | 3.92 |
| Straits Steam | 4.68 | 4.62 | 4.66 | 4.60 |
| Utd Industrial | 1.43 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.43 |
| Utd OSea Bk F | 13.60 | 13.30 | 13.50 | 13.20 |
| Wing Tai Hdgs | 3.08 | 3 | 3.02 | 3.08 |

*: In U.S. dollars.

### Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2255.60 Previous: 2248.50

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amcor | 8.68 | 8.49 | 8.66 | 8.49 |
| ANZ Bkng | 5.84 | 5.76 | 5.81 | 5.76 |
| BHP | 18.35 | 18.20 | 18.30 | 18.23 |
| Boral | 3.38 | 3.34 | 3.36 | 3.35 |
| Brambles Ind. | 17.65 | 17.30 | 17.30 | 17.59 |
| Burns Philp | 2.47 | 2.38 | 2.40 | 2.40 |
| CBA | 10.37 | 10.30 | 10.35 | 10.32 |
| CC Amatil | 14.50 | 14.30 | 14.40 | 14.38 |
| Coles Myer | 4.62 | 4.56 | 4.57 | 4.62 |
| Comalco | 7.37 | 7.25 | 7.30 | 7.37 |
| CRA Ltd | 20.06 | 19.92 | 20.02 | 19.93 |
| CSR | 4.54 | 4.48 | 4.50 | 4.52 |
| Fosters Brew | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.25 | 2.23 |
| GIO Australia | 3.05 | 3 | 3.05 | 3 |
| Goodman Fld | 1.29 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.28 |
| ICI Australia | 11.12 | 11.02 | 11.10 | 11.12 |
| John Fairfax | 2.80 | 2.76 | 2.76 | 2.79 |
| Lend Lease | 19.95 | 19.74 | 19.90 | 19.77 |
| Mayne Nickless | 7.55 | 7.48 | 7.48 | 7.52 |
| MIM Hdgs | 1.69 | 1.67 | 1.69 | 1.69 |
| Nat Aust Bank | 11.51 | 11.40 | 11.42 | 11.48 |
| News Corp | 7.32 | 7.25 | 7.28 | 7.28 |
| North Ltd | 3.71 | 3.64 | 3.68 | 3.64 |
| Pacific Dunlop | 2.89 | 2.79 | 2.84 | 2.90 |
| Pioneer Intl | 3.75 | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.74 |
| Placer Pacific | 1.86 | 1.80 | 1.84 | 1.85 |
| Santos | 4.43 | 4.38 | 4.41 | 4.40 |
| Southcorp | 3.15 | 3.09 | 3.15 | 3.11 |
| Wesfarmers | 7.86 | 7.74 | 7.85 | 7.70 |
| Wstrn Mining | 9.40 | 9.28 | 9.40 | 9.27 |
| Westfield Trt | 2.29 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2.28 |
| Westpac Bkng | 5.64 | 5.57 | 5.58 | 5.59 |
| Woodside Pet | 7.80 | 7.63 | 7.69 | 7.65 |
| Woolworths | 3.08 | 3.03 | 3.07 | 3.05 |

### Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6355.66 Previous: 6380.07

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asia Cement | 54 | 52 | 53.50 | 52 |
| Cathay Life Ins | 190 | 188 | 188 | 190 |
| Chang Hwa Bk | 158 | 155 | 156 | 158 |
| China Steel | 29.20 | 28.80 | 28.90 | 29.20 |
| China Trust | 57.50 | 56 | 56.50 | 56.50 |
| Evergreen | 52 | 51 | 51.50 | 51.50 |
| Far East Text | 31.40 | 30.90 | 31.20 | 30.90 |
| First Bank | 158 | 155 | 155 | 158 |
| Formosa CF | 32.70 | 32 | 32 | 32.80 |
| Hwan Nan Bk | 147 | 144 | 144.50 | 147 |
| Hualon Teljam | 24.20 | 23.60 | 23.70 | 23.70 |
| ICBC | 96 | 94 | 95 | 94 |
| President Ent | 44 | 43.40 | 43.40 | 43.70 |
| Taiwan Cem | 62 | 61 | 62 | 61 |
| Tatung | 58 | 56.50 | 57.50 | 56 |

### Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 22530.65 Previous: 22437.30

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajinomoto | 1320 | 1300 | 1320 | 1310 |
| All Nippon Air | 1200 | 1160 | 1170 | 1190 |
| Asahi Bank | 1290 | 1260 | 1290 | 1250 |
| Asahi Chem | 801 | 785 | 790 | 785 |
| Asahi Glass | 1330 | 1310 | 1330 | 1320 |
| Bk Tokyo Mitsu | 2550 | 2530 | 2550 | 2570 |
| Bk Yokohama | 999 | 975 | 999 | 970 |
| Bridgestone | 2040 | 2020 | 2030 | 2030 |
| Canon | 2310 | 2280 | 2310 | 2270 |
| Chiba Bank | 973 | 964 | 965 | 963 |
| Chubu Elec | 2490 | 2460 | 2480 | 2450 |
| Chugoku Elec | 2450 | 2410 | 2420 | 2410 |
| Daiei | 1350 | 1320 | 1350 | 1320 |
| Daiichi Kang | 2030 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Daiwa Bank | 771 | 769 | 771 | 761 |
| Daiwa House | 1700 | 1680 | 1690 | 1690 |
| Daiwa Sec | 1450 | 1430 | 1430 | 1410 |
| Fanuc | 4370 | 4280 | 4310 | 4290 |
| Fuji Bank | 2440 | 2390 | 2400 | 2390 |
| Fuji Photo | 3470 | 3410 | 3450 | 3430 |
| Fujitsu | 1000 | 987 | 1000 | 994 |
| Hitachi | 1060 | 1030 | 1030 | 1040 |
| Honda Motor | 2900 | 2860 | 2880 | 2850 |
| IBJ | 2720 | 2700 | 2700 | 2700 |
| IHI | 525 | 519 | 522 | 517 |
| Itochu | 779 | 762 | 762 | 769 |
| Ito-Yokado | 6550 | 6290 | 6540 | 6250 |
| JAL | 902 | 895 | 895 | 903 |
| Jusco | 3580 | 3510 | 3530 | 3500 |
| Kajima | 1130 | 1120 | 1120 | 1120 |
| Kansai Elec | 2490 | 2460 | 2480 | 2450 |
| Kao | 1480 | 1460 | 1460 | 1460 |
| Kawa Steel | 386 | 390 | 395 | 386 |
| KDD | 10400 | 10100 | 10400 | 9950 |
| Kinki Nipp Ry | 796 | 791 | 795 | 793 |
| Kirin Brewery | 1400 | 1370 | 1370 | 1360 |
| Kobe Steel | 315 | 311 | 314 | 310 |
| Komatsu | 1080 | 1060 | 1070 | 1070 |
| Kubota | 746 | 739 | 740 | 732 |
| Kyocera | 7860 | 7820 | 7820 | 7840 |
| Kyushu Elec | 2490 | 2460 | 2470 | 2490 |
| LTCB | 855 | 847 | 853 | 843 |
| Marubeni | 602 | 594 | 596 | 590 |
| Marui | 2350 | 2320 | 2350 | 2310 |
| Matsu Elec Ind | 2000 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Matsu Elec Wk | 1200 | 1180 | 1190 | 1190 |
| Mitsubishi | 1450 | 1430 | 1430 | 1450 |
| Mitsubishi Ch | 524 | 519 | 523 | 520 |
| Mitsubishi El | 759 | 750 | 755 | 750 |
| Mitsubishi Est | 1490 | 1450 | 1480 | 1470 |
| Mitsubishi Hvy | 943 | 935 | 941 | 934 |
| Mitsubishi Mat | 978 | 968 | 970 | 966 |
| Mitsubishi Tr | 1860 | 1800 | 1820 | 1820 |
| Mitsui | 995 | 984 | 990 | 990 |
| Mitsui Fudosn | 1390 | 1370 | 1390 | 1370 |
| Mitsui Trust | 1260 | 1230 | 1240 | 1220 |
| Murata Mfg | 4230 | 4210 | 4210 | 4230 |
| NEC | 1200 | 1180 | 1190 | 1190 |
| New Oji Paper | 955 | 950 | 953 | 946 |
| Nikko Sec | 1190 | 1170 | 1170 | 1170 |
| Nintendo | 8200 | 8120 | 8130 | 8140 |
| Nipp Credit Bk | 419 | 398 | 419 | 398 |
| Nipp Express | 1100 | 1080 | 1090 | 1090 |
| Nippon Oil | 769 | 746 | 748 | 766 |
| Nippon Paper | 688 | 680 | 687 | 676 |
| Nippon Steel | 375 | 370 | 374 | 366 |
| Nippon Yusen | 648 | 637 | 640 | 640 |
| Nippondenso | 2440 | 2410 | 2420 | 2410 |
| Nissan Motor | 968 | 955 | 968 | 937 |
| NKK | 329 | 326 | 329 | 323 |
| Nomura Sec | 2160 | 2100 | 2130 | 2140 |
| NTT | 8150a | 8100a | 8110a | 8070a |
| Obayashi | 1050 | 1020 | 1040 | 1020 |
| Odakyu El Ry | 740 | 722 | 730 | 730 |
| Ono Pharm | 3790 | 3760 | 3780 | 3790 |
| Osaka Gas | 408 | 404 | 407 | 403 |
| Ricoh | 1200 | 1170 | 1180 | 1190 |
| Sakura Bk | 1240 | 1220 | 1230 | 1230 |
| Sankyo | 2800 | 2770 | 2800 | 2780 |
| Sanwa Bank | 2140 | 2110 | 2130 | 2130 |
| Sanyo Elec | 669 | 657 | 660 | 663 |
| Secom | 7090 | 7030 | 7060 | 7060 |
| Seibu Rwy | 5950 | 5860 | 5950 | 5820 |
| Sekisui House | 1340 | 1320 | 1330 | 1300 |
| Seven-Eleven | 7090 | 6990 | 7080 | 6980 |
| Sharp | 1880 | 1850 | 1860 | 1860 |
| Shimizu | 1240 | 1210 | 1220 | 1220 |
| Shin-etsu Ch | 2200 | 2170 | 2190 | 2160 |
| Shizuoka Bk | 1390 | 1370 | 1380 | 1390 |
| Sony | 7140 | 7080 | 7100 | 7110 |
| Sumitomo | 1030 | 1000 | 1020 | 1000 |
| Sumitomo Bk | 2140 | 2110 | 2130 | 2100 |
| Sumit Chem | 540 | 535 | 538 | 539 |
| Sumitomo Elec | 1560 | 1540 | 1540 | 1540 |
| Sumit Metal | 340 | 334 | 336 | 333 |
| Sumit Trust | 1480 | 1460 | 1470 | 1440 |
| Taisei | 810 | 799 | 801 | 800 |
| Taisho Pharm | 2400 | 2370 | 2390 | 2380 |
| Takeda Chem | 1950 | 1920 | 1930 | 1930 |
| TDK | 6700 | 6630 | 6670 | 6620 |
| Tohoku El Pwr | 2480 | 2440 | 2480 | 2420 |
| Tokai Bank | 1450 | 1420 | 1420 | 1440 |
| Tokio Marine | 1420 | 1400 | 1400 | 1390 |
| Tokyo El Pwr | 2800 | 2750 | 2800 | 2750 |
| Tokyo Gas | 402 | 395 | 398 | 398 |
| Tokyu | 840 | 834 | 839 | 839 |
| Tonen | 1630 | 1600 | 1620 | 1610 |
| Toppan Print | 1560 | 1540 | 1550 | 1550 |
| Toray Ind | 770 | 753 | 762 | 770 |
| Toshiba | 765 | 753 | 758 | 757 |
| Toyo Seikan | 3820 | 3770 | 3800 | 3820 |
| Toyo Trust | 1140 | 1130 | 1140 | 1130 |
| Toyota Motor | 2700 | 2660 | 2700 | 2630 |
| Yamaichi Sec | 764 | 752 | 758 | 760 |
| Yamanouchi | 2400 | 2370 | 2390 | 2380 |
| Yasuda Fire | 818 | 807 | 812 | 810 |
| Yasuda Trust | 682 | 672 | 682 | 672 |

a: x 100

### Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5047.54 Previous: 5057.98

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi Price | 19.40 | 19.10 | 19.30 | 19½ |
| Air Canada | 4.95 | 4.81 | 4.83 | 4.86 |
| Alberta Energy | 25.70 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25½ |
| Alcan Alum | 41.85 | 41.65 | 41.80 | 41¾ |
| Avenor A | 24⅛ | 23.80 | 24⅛ | 24.05 |
| Bk Nova Scotia | 33.05 | 32.70 | 32.95 | 32.70 |
| Barrick Gold | 38.40 | 37.10 | 37.10 | 38.55 |
| BCE | 53½ | 53.35 | 53½ | 53½ |
| BC Telecomm | 26¼ | 26.05 | 26.10 | 26.05 |
| Bombardier B | 20 | 19¾ | 19.95 | 19¾ |
| Brascan A | 26.60 | 26.10 | 26¼ | 26.30 |
| Cameco | 63½ | 62½ | 62.80 | 63¼ |
| CIBC | 45¼ | 45.10 | 45.10 | 45.20 |
| Cdn Airlines | 3.15 | 3 | 3.10 | 3.10 |
| Cdn Nat Res | 25.10 | 24.90 | 25.10 | 25.05 |
| Cdn Occid Pet | 23 | 22½ | 22.90 | 23.20 |
| Cdn Pacific | 30.05 | 29.65 | 29.95 | 29.70 |
| Cominco | 30½ | 30.30 | 30.45 | 30.60 |
| Consumers Gas | 21.05 | 21 | 21.05 | 21.05 |
| Dofasco | 20.65 | 20.40 | 20.55 | 20.30 |
| Domtar Ind B | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| Du Pont Cda A | 31.80 | 31 | 31.80 | 30.95 |
| Echo Bay Min | 15½ | 15.05 | 15.10 | 15½ |
| Empire Co. A | 12.60 | 12.60 | 12.60 | 12.65 |
| Falconbridge | 30.15 | 29.90 | 30 | 30 |
| Fletcher Chall A | 19.20 | 19 | 19.15 | 19.15 |
| Franco Nevada | 90 | 88¾ | 88¼ | 88¾ |
| Guardian Cap A | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 9 |
| Hemlo Gold | 15.10 | 14.95 | 14.95 | 15.10 |
| Horsham | 19½ | 19.10 | 19.10 | 19.45 |
| Imperial Oil | 56.70 | 55.45 | 55.45 | 56.55 |
| Inco | 44.35 | 43.70 | 44.30 | 44 |
| IPL Energy | 34½ | 34.35 | 34½ | 34.45 |
| Laidlaw A | 13.85 | 13.65 | 13.65 | 13.60 |
| Laidlaw B | 13⅝ | 13.60 | 13.60 | 13.60 |
| Loewen Group | 41.90 | 40.05 | 40.20 | 40.30 |
| Ldn Insur Gp | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28.60 | 28.85 |
| Macmill Bldl | 18 | 17.85 | 17.90 | 18.05 |
| Magna Intl A | 65 | 64.70 | 64.70 | 65 |
| Maple Leaf Fds | 7.45 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 |
| Moore | 25.40 | 25.20 | 25.30 | 25.30 |
| Newbridge Net | 85½ | 82.55 | 85 | 82.10 |
| Noranda Inc | 28.70 | 28.25 | 28.60 | 28½ |
| Noranda Forest | 9¼ | 9.10 | 9.20 | 9.15 |
| Norcen Energy | 22.80 | 22.05 | 23 | 22.30 |
| Nthern Telecom | 74 | 72.80 | 73.20 | 73¼ |
| Nova | 13.05 | 12.80 | 12.90 | 12.90 |
| Onex | 14.10 | 14 | 14.10 | 14.10 |
| Placer Dome | 34 | 33 | 33.10 | 34½ |
| Potash Sask | 86½ | 84¼ | 86½ | 84½ |
| Provigo | 7.15 | 7 | 7 | 7.15 |
| Quebecor Print | 23.40 | 23 | 23 | 23.10 |
| Renaissance | 35¼ | 35.10 | 35.20 | 35.20 |
| Rio Algom | 27½ | 26.70 | 26.70 | 27½ |
| Seagram Co | 46.70 | 46.20 | 46½ | 46.35 |
| Stone Consold | 16.80 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16.80 |
| Talisman Eny | 32.15 | 31.90 | 31.90 | 32.10 |
| Teleglobe | 27.15 | 27.10 | 27.15 | 27.15 |
| Telus | 18.20 | 18.10 | 18.20 | 18.15 |
| Thomson | 22.15 | 21.80 | 21.80 | 22.05 |
| TorDom Bank | 24.35 | 24 | 24¼ | 24.20 |
| Transalta | 14¾ | 14.65 | 14.70 | 14¾ |
| TransCda Pipe | 20.10 | 19.95 | 20 | 20.05 |
| Utd Dominion | 31 | 30.70 | 30¾ | 30.70 |
| Westburn | 9.95 | 9.90 | 9.95 | 10 |
| Westcoast Eny | 20.35 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20.30 |
| Weston | 48.45 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.90 |

### Vienna
ATX Index: 1086.61 Previous: 1101.36

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austrian Airlines | 1830 | 1830 | 1830 | 1830 |
| Brau-Un Goess | 687 | 675 | 675 | 686 |
| Bund Vers Pfd | 418 | 418 | 418 | 400 |
| Creditanst PC | 1428 | 1428 | 1490 | 1490 |
| EA-Generali | 3220 | 3090 | 3090 | 3223 |
| EVN | 1498 | 1481 | 1483 | 1495 |
| Interunfall | 1580 | 1580 | 1580 | 1590 |
| Lenzing | 719 | 711 | 711 | 717 |
| Leykam | 313 | 302 | 302 | 312 |
| Mayr-Melnhof | 476 | 452 | 452 | 475 |
| OMV | 1091 | 1075 | 1080 | 1092 |
| Oest Brau | 621 | 607 | 607 | 628 |
| Oest Elektriz | 820 | 814 | 820 | 817 |
| VA Tech | 1302 | 1288 | 1292 | 1304 |
| Wienerberger | 2220 | 2213 | 2214 | 2220 |

### Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2094.91 Previous: 2073.54

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air N Zeald B | 3.26 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.24 |
| Brierley Invt | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.37 |
| Carter Holt ord | 3.49 | 3.35 | 3.40 | 3.44 |
| Fernz | 4.30 | 4.22 | 4.25 | 4.30 |
| Fisher Paykel | 4.43 | 4.41 | 4.43 | 4.40 |
| FC Forest | 1.83 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 |
| Goodman Fder | 1.50 | 1.48 | 1.49 | 1.51 |
| Indep News | 4.95 | 4.90 | 4.95 | 4.90 |
| Lion Nathan | 3.80 | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.80 |
| Nat Gas note | 1.94 | 1.90 | 1.94 | 1.92 |
| NZ Refining | 25.60 | 25.60 | 25.60 | 25.50 |
| Telecom NZ | 6.13 | 6.10 | 6.12 | 6.10 |
| Trust Bk NZ | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 |
| Wilson Horton | 9.43 | 9.40 | 9.43 | 9.40 |

### Zurich
SPI Index: 2377.81 Previous: 2361.56

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adia B | 303 | 300 | 300 | 303 |
| Alusuisse R | 1030 | 1022 | 1025 | 1020 |
| Ares-Serono B | 1095 | 1090 | 1090 | 1075 |
| Baer Hdg B | 1340 | 1335 | 1340 | 1340 |
| Baloise Hdg R | 2670 | 2600 | 2660 | 2580 |
| ABB B | 1560 | 1550 | 1556 | 1550 |
| BK Vision | 1475 | 1448 | 1475 | 1458 |
| Bobst B | 1775 | 1765 | 1775 | 1760 |
| Ciba Geigy R | 1516 | 1490 | 1509 | 1489 |
| CS Holdings R | 114 | 113.50 | 113.75 | 112.50 |
| Elektrowatt B | 459 | 451 | 455 | 450 |
| Fischer B | 1440 | 1390 | 1390 | 1430 |
| HBI PC | 980 | 965 | 965 | 975 |
| Holderbank B | 959 | 951 | 952 | 950 |
| Merkur Hdg R | 272 | 269 | 272 | 269 |
| Nestle R | 1409 | 1400 | 1407 | 1395 |
| Oerlikon R | 134.50 | 133 | 134.50 | 132.75 |
| Pargesa Hld B | 1470 | 1460 | 1460 | 1470 |
| PharmVisn B | 5760 | 5740 | 5750 | 5740 |
| Pirelli B | 168 | 168 | 169 | 167 |
| Roche Hdg PC | 9540 | 9430 | 9500 | 9420 |
| Sandoz R | 1425 | 1401 | 1424 | 1400 |
| SBC R | 245 | 242.50 | 243.25 | 244.25 |
| Schindler B | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 |
| SGS B | 2900 | 2835 | 2865 | 2830 |
| SMH B | 894 | 884 | 886 | 887 |
| Sulzer R | 819 | 800 | 800 | 810 |
| Swiss Reins R | 1244 | 1230 | 1230 | 1239 |
| Swissair R | 1217 | 1212 | 1213 | 1218 |
| UBS B | 1198 | 1190 | 1198 | 1193 |
| Winterthur B | 761 | 752 | 761 | 750 |
| Zurich Assur R | 349 | 345 | 349 | 345 |

ASIA/PACIFIC

# Japan's Carmakers Speed to a Recovery

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TOKYO — Automakers' shares rose Friday to their highest levels in several years on hopes that the companies' profits will rise as a recovering economy helps sales in Japan while a weaker yen increases those abroad.

Domestically, "the fact is that people are buying again," said Christopher Redl, an analyst at ING Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd. "Increased sales at home keep the factories humming. It's an overall great scenario for them, especially if you factor in the appreciation of the dollar versus the yen."

Domestic vehicle sales have increased year-on-year in 22 of the past 24 months, according to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association's figures.

While Mr. Redl said domestic sales had only risen about 2 percent so far this year, new models set for release in the second half of the year are expected to spur growth.

Shares of Toyota Motor Corp., Honda Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Corp., the country's top three automakers, all posted gains. Toyota shares rose 70 yen to 2,700 ($25.02), Nissan gained 31 to 968, and Honda climbed 30 to 2,880.

For Nissan's shares, that was their highest level since August 1990, while Honda and Toyota shares matched levels last seen in the 1980s. Analysts expressed optimism that the carmakers' profits would remain firm as a weaker yen increased their competitiveness in overseas markets.

"Nissan, Toyota and Honda will probably have a good year in the U.S. because the yen weakening will bring direct benefits in terms of the rate at which they sell to their overseas sales branches and the rate at which they book sales and profits," said Saul Rubin, an analyst at SBC Warburg. "But you're also seeing the U.S. companies raise prices in the U.S., and the Japanese aren't. That's going to do wonders for their share in the U.S."

Toyota, at least, appears to be cranking up production to match the extra demand. Japan's largest automaker said Friday its domestic auto production in May was up 8.7 percent from a year earlier, at 259,637 units.

Among other automakers, Mazda Motor Corp. said its domestic production rose 10.7 percent in May, to 55,288 units, but that of Mitsubishi Motors Corp. fell 20.6 percent, to 83,501 units, and Nissan's fell 3.6 percent, to 118,707.

*(Bloomberg, AFX)*

# *Japan Rail Seeks Listing*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TOKYO — West Japan Railway Co., part of the former state-owned Japan Railways, applied for a listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Friday after twice postponing plans to go public.

The listing is expected to take effect in early October.

The number of shares to be offered will be decided at the beginning of July, said Yasuo Nishimura, head of Japan National Railway Corp., the state-owned body that now owns all the company's shares.

The passenger train operator delayed plans to sell shares in 1994 because of a slump in the Japanese stock market and in 1995 because of the Kobe earthquake, which damaged equipment and hurt its profit.

*(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

# *Uncorking a Trend in China*

## Wine's Popularity Adds to Tsingtao's Woes

*Bloomberg Business News*

QINGDAO, China — Poems to the pleasures of drinking by the eighth-century poet Li Bai adorn a wall along a hillside walkway at Huadong Winery Co., a vineyard on the east China coast.

Huadong is one of several Chinese winemakers that are flourishing thanks to a growing Chinese taste for a nice, dry chardonnay and the government's efforts to discourage consumption of beer and hard liquor.

For Tsingtao Brewery Co., China's oldest and largest beermaker a half-hour down the road, all this means a big headache. It may be China's most famous export, but at home Tsingtao has a flock of foreign and domestic competitors these days. The surge in wine sales — especially among young, trendy Chinese with lots of cash — is not helping.

This is still far from being a mass phenomenon. China has never been a big wine market, and beer and hard liquor still vastly outsell wine.

Breweries churned out more than 15 million tons of beer last year, and distillers bottled almost 7 million tons of *baijiu*, a clear drink that is 45 percent alcohol, while vineyards turned out only 200,000 tons of wine.

"Most Chinese people don't know a Chardonnay from a gamay," said Karen Lin, corporate secretary at Huadong. "But tastes are changing, and a growing number of people are starting to drink wine."

They are people like Qiu Jiachun, an account executive at the Shanghai public-relations firm Edelman China.

"I started drinking French wine in high school after family members brought some back from overseas, and it was the trendy thing to do," the 26-year-old said. "But now young people are drinking wine because they like it and it's healthy." Huadong has planted 13 varieties of French grapes. The most successful have been a chardonnay, a riesling and a gamay.

A bottle of Huadong riesling costs less than 30 yuan ($3.60), about the same as a medium-priced Chinese liquor. One-fifth of the production is exported to Scandinavia, North America and elsewhere.

Huadong plans to double production this year, to a still tiny 200,000 cases. Profit — $314,000 last year — is growing 20 percent to 30 percent a year.

At Tsingtao, earnings fell almost 10 percent last year, to 98 million yuan.

"Wine is starting to sell very well, with red wine especially popular at banquets," said Liu Yingdi, the brewery's deputy general manager. "It's becoming very trendy."

Wine is the toast of the government as well. In 1987, Beijing said it favored beverages with less alcohol, fruit wines rather than grain alcohol and fermentation over distillation.

"The government encourages beverage makers to produce fruit-based alcohol to conserve grain for food consumption," said Shi Weichen, head of the brewing department at the China Council of Light Industry. "Wine is also considered better for health."

Even though last year's grain harvest set a record, China had to import about the same amount as was used in the production of alcoholic beverages — 3.5 percent of the total.

Several vintners emerged after the 1987 government pronouncement, led by the makers of the Great Wall and Dynasty brands, which produce several million cases a year.

# U.S. Firm Seeks Vietnam Power-Plant Job

*Bloomberg Business News*

HANOI — Oxbow International Power Corp. said Friday it would build a $315 million power plant in northeastern Vietnam in what would be the largest single U.S. investment in the country since a 19-year-old trade embargo was lifted in 1994.

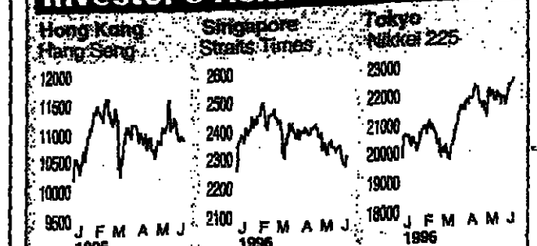
But the Vietnamese national electric company said a final decision had not been made and that Oxbow was only being given the first chance to negotiate a contract.

Another American power concern, AES Corp., also has bid to build the power plant and could still win the contract if talks with Oxbow are unsuccessful, according to Truong Bao Ngoc, deputy general director of Electricity of Vietnam.

But he conceded that Oxbow was more likely to be chosen, largely because it had been involved in researching the project for some time.

Oxbow said negotiations on details of the contract started Friday in Hanoi and that it planned to sell the power produced at the plant to Electricity of Vietnam on either a 10-year or a 20-year contract.

## Investor's Asia




| Exchange | Index | Friday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hong Kong | Hang Seng | 10,655.30 | 10,904.50 | -0.45 |
| Singapore | Straits Times | 2,303.34 | 2,299.22 | +0.18 |
| Sydney | All Ordinaries | 2,255.86 | 2,248.50 | +0.32 |
| Tokyo | Nikkei 225 | 22,536.86 | 22,437.30 | +0.42 |
| Kuala Lumpur | Composite | 1,146.39 | 1,142.33 | +0.35 |
| Bangkok | SET | 1,235.37 | 1,241.45 | -0.49 |
| Seoul | Composite Index | 854.270 | 851.72 | +0.30 |
| Taipei | Stock Market Index | 6,356.66 | 6,380.07 | -0.38 |
| Manila | PSE | 3,212.28 | 3,191.23 | +0.66 |
| Jakarta | Composite Index | 572.85 | 580.67 | -1.35 |
| Wellington | NZSE-40 | 2,094.91 | 2,093.54 | +0.07 |
| Bombay | Sensitive Index | 3,924.85 | 3,986.20 | -1.76 |

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- **Bayer AG** plans to double its sales in India by 2000, to about 600 million Deutsche marks ($393.8 million), as it "intensifies" its activities there. It also plans to double sales in Asia over the next decade, to 15 billion DM.
- **Indian Hotels Co.**, operator of the Taj chain of luxury hotels, said a weaker rupee helped lift net profit 71 percent in the year ended March 31, to 1.41 billion rupees ($40.1 million)
- **News Corp.** is negotiating with Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda to establish a 50 billion rupee studio and uplink facility in India for STAR TV, the Business Standard reported.
- **Nintendo Co.** will launch its 64-bit computer game in Japan this weekend, six months behind schedule, in an effort to outdistance its rivals Sega Enterprises Co. and Sony Computer Entertainment Corp.
- **Exe Sakura Co.**, a Japanese property developer, agreed to invest $22 million to upgrade a state-owned hotel in the ancient Burmese city of Pagan, a top tourist destination.
- **Cable & Wireless PLC** and **China International Trust & Investment Corp.** will provide an additional 15.8 million shares in **Asia Satellite Telecommunications Holdings Ltd.**, expanding its initial offering from 105.3 million shares.
- **Broken Hill Proprietary Co.** has withdrawn from a proposed integrated coal and power project in China with **Zhungeer Coal Industry Corp.**
- **KLM Royal Dutch Airlines** will enter the China market for the first time Thursday, launching twice-weekly flights between Beijing and Amsterdam.
- **Seven Network Ltd.** agreed to provide **Optus Vision** with Australian pay-TV rights to selected events during the Summer Olympic Games. Seven Network retained exclusive national rights to all Olympic sports and will provide live coverage of all major events at Atlanta.
- **Singapore** raised the limit that offshore banks can lend in Singapore dollars to their corporate clients in the city-state to 150 million dollars ($106.6 million) from 120 million dollars at any one time.

*Bloomberg, AP, AFX, Reuters, AFP*

# PROFITS: *Growth Arithmetic*

Continued from Page 15

environment in which consumers and businesses resist attempts to raise prices.

One question frequently asked is whether the rise in profits has come at the expense of employees' incomes. For the economy as a whole, the answer seems to be yes, at least to a small degree.

In the first quarter of this year, wages or other forms of compensation paid to workers amounted to 58.2 percent of GDP, which is also the average for 1990-95. That is down slightly from an average of 58.5 percent in the 1980s and 58.8 percent in the 1970s, which was the peak, according to all available data. But the figure usually rises during recessions, when corporate profits plummet, as they did in 1980 and 1982. If those years are excluded, that decade's average share for labor was 58.3 percent, nearly the same as for this decade so far.

A separate calculation comparing compensation to the value of the goods and services produced by private nonfarm businesses also shows a small decline in labor's share.

Several forecasters who expect the pace of economic growth to slow later this year and in 1997 say gains in profits that have been fueling the stock market also will slow and may be reversed temporarily. If those forecasters are correct, the share of GDP accounted for by corporate profits would decline again.

# ECONOMY: *Arafat's Adviser*

Continued from Page 15

them, and I was able to do them some favors," he said, refusing to elaborate.

The bodyguards at his door, however, are proof that not everyone is delighted with Mr. Banon. He said he had received numerous threats from what he described as "extremists in both camps."

He added: "I get more threats from the Jewish extremists. But I'm in good company in that respect, right alongside Rabin and Peres," referring to the prime minister, Mr. Rabin, who was assassinated last year by a Jewish extremist and his successor, Shimon Peres, who was voted out of office late last month.

Although Mr. Banon said he himself had no business interests in the Palestinian area, critics and admirers alike say any potential investor in the Palestinian Authority will have to come to him before a deal can be signed.

"I follow my own conscience," he said. "I am comfortable with myself, and I think the most wonderful thing one can do in life is to contribute to peace. There's been enough bloodshed." Once the conditions for peace are met, Mr. Banon foresees a bright future for the Palestinian economy as investors pour in to manufacture products bearing what he calls "the key to Arab markets: the Palestinian label."

Right now, however, he acknowledges that getting the Palestinian economy off the ground is a difficult proposition. The Palestinian Authority remains almost entirely dependent on Israel's ports and airports, and Gaza and the West Bank have been sealed off from Israel for several months, causing severe deprivation and tens of millions of dollars of losses to the Palestinian economy.

In addition, Israel's new prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, has clearly indicated that he will restrict the scope of the peace process and slow its pace.

As a result, foreign investments in projects such as Gaza's port and airport have slowed to a trickle. Nonetheless, Mr. Banon remains optimistic.

"The election is not an earthquake," he said. "The peace process is irreversible. The Oslo agreements were signed by representatives of the state of Israel and not by personalities."

# Acer Seeks Link to Net

*Bloomberg Business News*

SINGAPORE — Acer Computer International Ltd., a unit of Acer Inc. of Taiwan, is in talks with three Singapore-based Internet service providers about buying its new pared-down computers, its chief executive said Friday.

"Our strategy is to go into application-specific personal computers," said William Lu, chief executive of Acer Computer International, said.

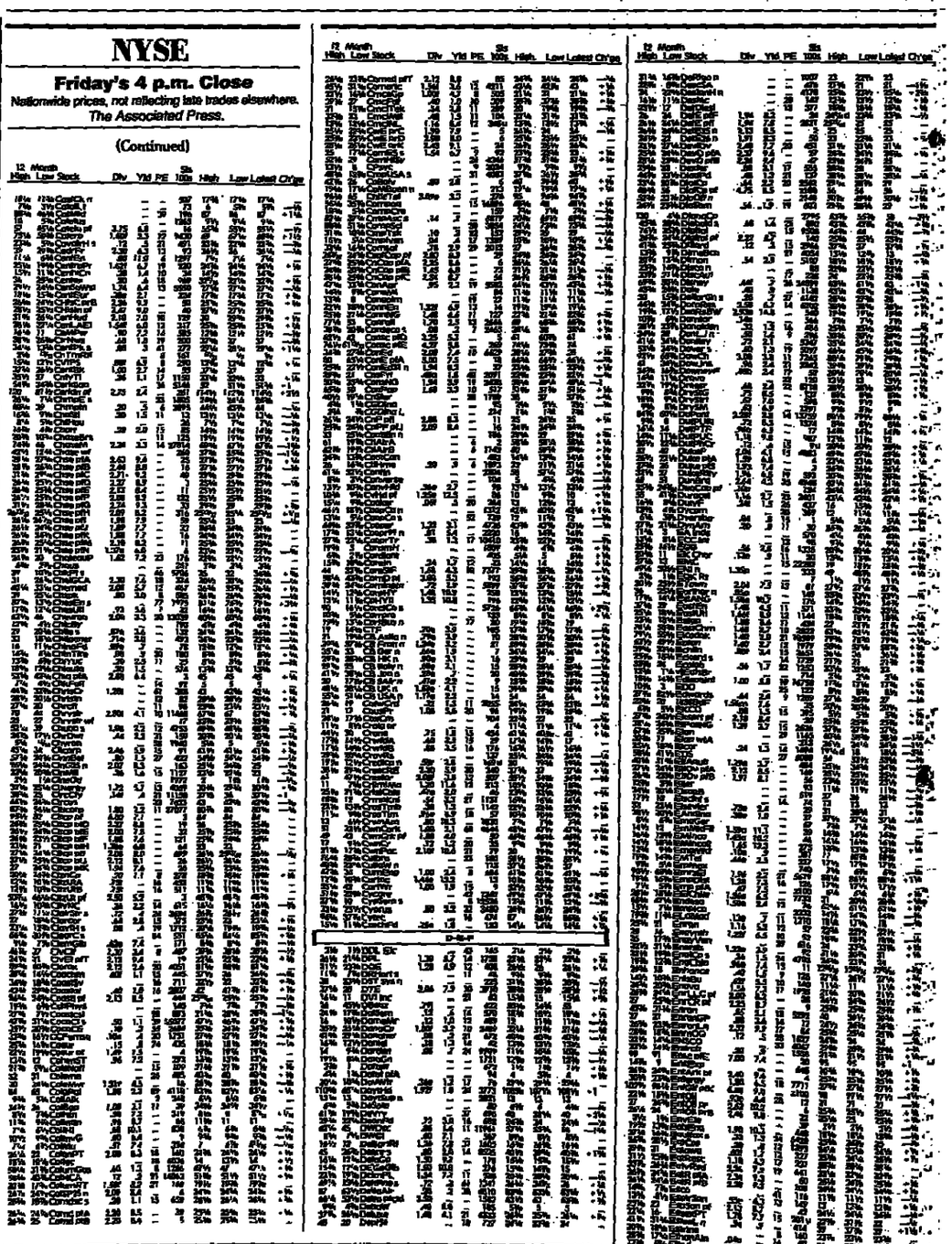
The three Internet providers are SingNet, a unit of Singapore Telecommunications Ltd., Pacific Internet and CyberWay.

# NYSE

**Friday's 4 p.m. Close**

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere. *The Associated Press.*

(Continued)

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THE MONEY REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 22-23, 1996
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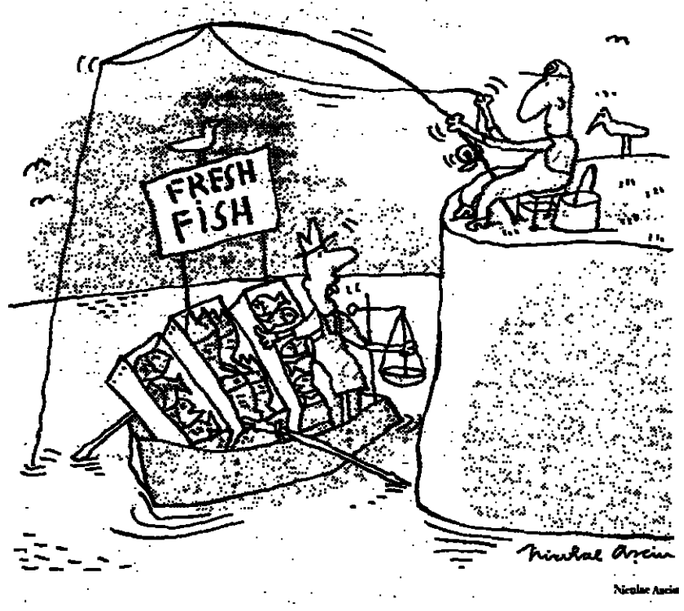


Nicolae Arcin

# Investment-Club Members Mix Fun and Profit

By Barbara Wall

PEOPLE who have an eye for spotting good stocks but who are not ready to manage all of their own portfolios are turning to investment clubs, a kind of halfway house between mutual funds and individual equity ownership, with a measure of social activity thrown in.

The clubs usually involve 10 to 20 people who convene regularly to discuss their share investments. Each club member contributes a monthly sum — typically from $35 to $50 — into a central fund. When enough money has accumulated, perhaps around $2,000, members investigate possibly lucrative shares with a view to building up the club's portfolio.

PRACTICAL INVESTING

Profit is the ultimate aim of most clubs, but the concept also allows members to learn about investment and to invest in areas that they might not have considered had they been left to their own devices.

Tony Drury, who wrote a guide for do-it-yourself investors called "Investment Clubs," said: "The average investment club will have a wide variety of experience and contacts among its members. It should be possible to share thoughts with people who, because of their job or special interest, have an expert knowledge of particular sectors or companies. As the club establishes a firm base of blue-chip shares, it will inevitably become bolder, branching out into penny shares, futures or other derivatives."

Kenneth Janke, president of the National Association of Investment Clubs, based in Madison Heights, Michigan, said he expected 60 percent to 70 percent of U.S. clubs to at least equal the return of the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index from year to year. He said the average annual return for NAIC members tends to be in the region of 12.5 percent when the market is buoyant and around 8.5 percent in years when it is down.

The success of an investment club is not measured on investment performance alone. Clubs have to be correctly set up in order to have a fighting chance of survival. Despite all the information and advice that is available from such organizations as the NAIC, the World Federation of Investors Corp. in Krefeld, Germany, and Proshare, an independent organization in London that promotes share ownership, at least 40 percent of clubs formed will not last more than two years, U.S. data show.

Clubs are well established in the United States, France and Germany, data from the World Federation of Investors show. Japan, by contrast, is just getting started. Last month, Kyodo news service reported, the Japan Association for Individual Investors began encouraging its members to establish clubs.

Keitara Hasegawa, the association's chairman, said the Finance Ministry had reconsidered its opposition to the concept after two clubs were formed in January. Japan's legal system was unfriendly to the concept, but after the two clubs, to which members contribute 10,000 yen (about $100) a month, were established, media coverage helped popularize the idea.

The NAIC recommends that its members treat their clubs as professional ventures. A club, it says, should draw up a constitution and appoint officers, including a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary. A proper accounting system also has to be devised to calculate the value of each member's holdings. When one considers that some clubs have their headquarters in the local bar, a basic organizational structure and delegation of responsibility is imperative .

"The clubs which have been to date successful in getting up and running are those where the initial impetus comes from two or three " Mr. Drury said.

Anita Hunter, a member of MVP Investors, a club based in New York, said individuals only continue to attend meetings if the work is shared. Before joining her current club, Ms. Hunter belonged to an all-women investment group.

"I was probably the most experienced investor within the group," she said, "but I was reluctant to accept total responsibility for all the investment decisions, which is basically what the other members expected of me. The situation soon got out of hand and I had to leave."

As well as clarifying procedural aspects of the club's organization at the outset, members have to agree on the group's investment approach. The NAIC recommends that clubs invest regularly, reinvest all profits and select growth stocks.

The Sirens, an all-women investment club based in Oxford, England, will only invest in companies that they consider to be ethical. Any company linked to tobacco production, defense, the exploitation of animals or Third World resources would not, according to the Sirens' constitution, be considered for investment.

"The club has invested heavily in National Express, a U.K. bus company. As well as being quite ethical — more buses means fewer cars on the road and less pollution — the company is led by an impressive team of managers. The quality of the management team is a key considerations when we decide to buy shares in a company," said Beverly Chisnall, a club member.

The Sirens' investment strategy appears to have paid off. As well as being awarded a prize for "the most promising new club" in 1995, the Sirens have achieved a 66 percent net profit in the past 12 months.

**Investment Clubs and Share Ownership**

| | Number of clubs (WFIC affiliated) | Members | Total shareholders | Population | Share ownership |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 55 | 1,375 | 500,000 | 8 million | 6% |
| Canada | 100 | 8,000 | 3.3 m | 27 m | 12 |
| Germany | n.a. | 1,500 | 1.7 m | 5.2 m | 33 |
| England | 240 | 10,600 | 10 m | 52 m | 19 |
| France | 28 | 2,000 | 800,000 | 5 m | 16 |
| Ireland | 15,000 | 180,000 | 11 m | 55 m | 20 |
| Netherlands | 5000 | 20,000 | 3.5 m | 89.4 m | 4 |
| Poland | n.a. | 2,000 | 40,000 | 256,000 | 16 |
| Switzerland | 300 | 7,200 | 1 m | 15 m | 7 |
| Norway | 25 | 3,500 | 370,000 | 4.35 m | 9 |
| Portugal | n.a. | 500 | 100,000 | 9 m | 1 |
| Sweden | 500 | 100,000 | 3.8 m | 8.5 m | 44 |
| U.S. | 28,000 | 450,000 | 52 m | 249 m | 22 |

Source: WFIC

# Kids Play the Market for a 48% Gain

WHILE many youngsters are content to fritter away their pocket money on compact disks and computer games, an enterprising group of students at Thornden secondary school in Hampshire, England, religiously saved their spare cash and invested it in the stock market, often in the companies that rely on teen spending power for their profits.

The Thornden Investment Club has been in existence for just over a year now. Its members, aged from 14 to 16, are serious investors with a common goal, namely financial gain. Last year the club achieved an impressive 48 percent return on its investment portfolio.

Jamiel Nur Mohamed, the club spokesman, attributed the club's success to skill, hard work and a little bit of luck. "Each member invested £35 ($53) when the club was first formed. We then agreed to each contribute £5 on a monthly basis. The club currently invests in technology stocks, one of the most exciting and fastest-moving sectors of the market."

The club has invested in just two companies so far: BCE Holdings PLC and IES Group PLC, both based in Britain. Roger Scott, headmaster of Thornden School, said, "BCE Holdings was chosen because it had recently moved into the computer games market by signing a deal with Nintendo. The club has a special interest in computers and it was generally felt that the company's profits would grow significantly as a result of the Nintendo agreement. The IES Group manufactures a version of high-quality, close-circuit television cameras. What makes this investment particularly interesting and potentially highly profitable, is that the IES Group is soon to be launched on the U.K. Alternative Investment Market." That is the London Stock Exchange's offshoot for small companies.

**A club of British teenagers concentrates its small portfolio in computer-related stocks.**

David Liddicott, an articulate and enthusiatic club member, said it was not too difficult to find good companies in which to invest. "We all watch the news and read specialist share magazines. If there is something that interests us we will follow it up."

When the club votes on an investment recommendation put forward by one of the members, majority rules, young Mr. Jamiel said disagreement was rare because all the members respect and trust one another.

Mr. Scott buys and sells investments on behalf of the club, and three parents act as trustees.

"Club members are fully aware of the risks involved. But given the choice of a dusty post office savings account and the prospect of real returns in the stock market, the youngsters have little difficulty in accepting the risk," Mr. Scott said.

"As well as perhaps making a profit," he added, "the pupils are learning money-management skills and having fun into the bargain."

— BARBARA WALL

# Direct Stock Sales Give A Break From Brokers

By Conrad de Aenlle

FOR SMALL investors around the world seeking to dip a toe into the stock market without taking a bath on commissions, a growing number of American companies are offering to sell their shares directly, bypassing brokerage houses.

About 100 American businesses — including such industrial titans as Enron Corp., Amoco Corp. and Procter & Gamble Co., as well as the slightly less-well known such as Bob Evans Farms Inc. — offer programs in which they sell shares free of commission. Sales can be in blocks as small as $50 or as large as $10,000, or through savings plans where the minimum investment can be $10 or $20 a month.

Combined with the more prevalent dividend-reinvestment plans, offered by about 800 companies, this is an easy way for individuals to buy and sell equities, and one that is accessible to non-U.S. investors as well.

In a lump-sum purchase, a buyer typically will contact either the company or its transfer agent, the bank retained by the company to administer the plan. The agent will then buy shares in the open market for all purchasers in a given week. Sometimes the cost is picked up by the company; more often a nominal fee is charged, perhaps $5 plus a couple of pennies a share, in an effort to be fair to existing shareholders. Sales cost a bit more: often $10 or so, which still is less than a brokerage commission.

Direct purchase of shares is a very American thing. Share ownership is less prevalent in other countries, and regulation of financial transactions far more so; authorities seldom allow shares to be acquired other than on stock exchanges.

By contrast, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission 18 months ago made it easier for companies to offer share-purchase plans, and the number of companies doing so has since nearly doubled. Some older ones, usually offered by utilities, are available only to residents of the states in which the companies do most of their business. This is a relic of the old regulatory regime, when the SEC had to grant a dispensation for a plan to be started and was more likely to do so if participants were a company's customers or members of its community.

Newer programs are open to a wider public, and many who buy shares this way are foreign residents. Any restrictions on foreigners are imposed by their own governments, and plan administrators have adopted a don't-ask, don't-tell policy toward overseas investors.

"In most cases, if someone wishes to purchase shares directly, he must check the laws in his own country," advised John Burns, a vice president at First Chicago Trust Co., one of the three leading transfer agents that operate such programs.

Investors in shares issued in or out of the United States who want to build up their portfolios with negligible transaction costs have far more opportunities through dividend reinvestment plans, or DRIPs, in which dividends are paid out in new shares, not cash.

At the 800-plus American companies that offer DRIPs, shares are bought in the market, as with direct-purchase programs, and brokerage costs are either absorbed by the companies or apportioned among share buyers; they are typically capped at $2.50 a transaction.

A GUIDE to DRIPs published by the American Association of Individual Investors, a nonprofit group, lists a number of advantages. Besides the low cost, there is the compounding effect of plowing dividends into new shares, which in turn earn dividends of their own. Also, some companies, notably utilities anxious to hold on to as much cash as they can to finance their businesses, offer small discounts on the price of shares bought through DRIPs, often around 5 percent.

A benefit emphasized in the guide is that dividend reinvestment is a form of dollar-cost averaging, an especially prudent way to accumulate an investment. When the same amount of money is spent periodically to buy shares, more of them are bought when the price is lower. For instance, if a stock trades at $25, a $50 dividend check will buy two shares; if the share price drops to $20 next quarter, the $50 will buy 2.5 shares.

Foreign investors buying shares through DRIPs in certain countries face an annoying bit of U.S. bureaucracy that limits their participation: withholding tax. American companies must pay dividends to foreign residents with 15 percent or 30 percent withheld for tax.

See STOCKS, page 21

# IRS Adds Layer of Red Tape For the Foreign Investor

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON is adding to the red tape it imposes on foreign investors, requiring anybody who deals with the Internal Revenue Service to provide it with their passport and home-country tax paper numbers. The rule will add to the difficulties of people who would rather not let their home countries know they have U.S. investments.

Although the IRS will not penalize people who do not comply, they stand to lose the chance to get refunds if they do not, according to Richard Andersen, an international tax lawyer with Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue in New York.

Mr. Anderson said most foreign investors would find the new requirement to be just be one more adventure in red tape. But he added that it could cause problems for foreigners who are not anxious to have their connections to the United States disclosed.

He noted that the IRS has an interest through tax treaties and other agreements in sharing taxpayer information with other countries as a tool for combating international tax evasion. But to foreign investors this information-sharing raises concerns that go beyond avoiding taxes.

Mr. Anderson said that, for some investors, local politics could make any connection with the United States damaging and even dangerous if it became known. He added that in some political climates investors could face confiscation or expropriation of assets.

While many foreign investors already have U.S. taxpayer identification numbers, the new rules require them for anyone who fills out a U.S. tax return. This includes spouses filing joint returns with American taxpayers. It also inclndes people filing to obtain a refund of American taxes, including those who have had tax withheld on dividends and interest.

The information will be required in a new form — W-7, the application for an alien taxpayer identification number.

Mr. Andersen, said "it is a fair inference" that the only consequences for failing to fill out the W-7 will be the loss of tax benefits, such as refunds or special tax treatment, since the IRS will not accept communications lacking a taxpayer identification number.

Mr. Andersen suggested that those investors review their investments to determine how they can comply with the new requirements and still maintain confidentiality. This could be done by "interposing investment vehicles" — such as offshore trusts — to break the link between themselves and their investments.

An IRS spokesman said that the new forms should be available at embassies and consulates by mid-July. The form already can be obtained from the IRS homepage on the World Wide Web section of the inter net. The address is http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/.

THE CENTRAL SOURCE ON FUND INVESTMENT

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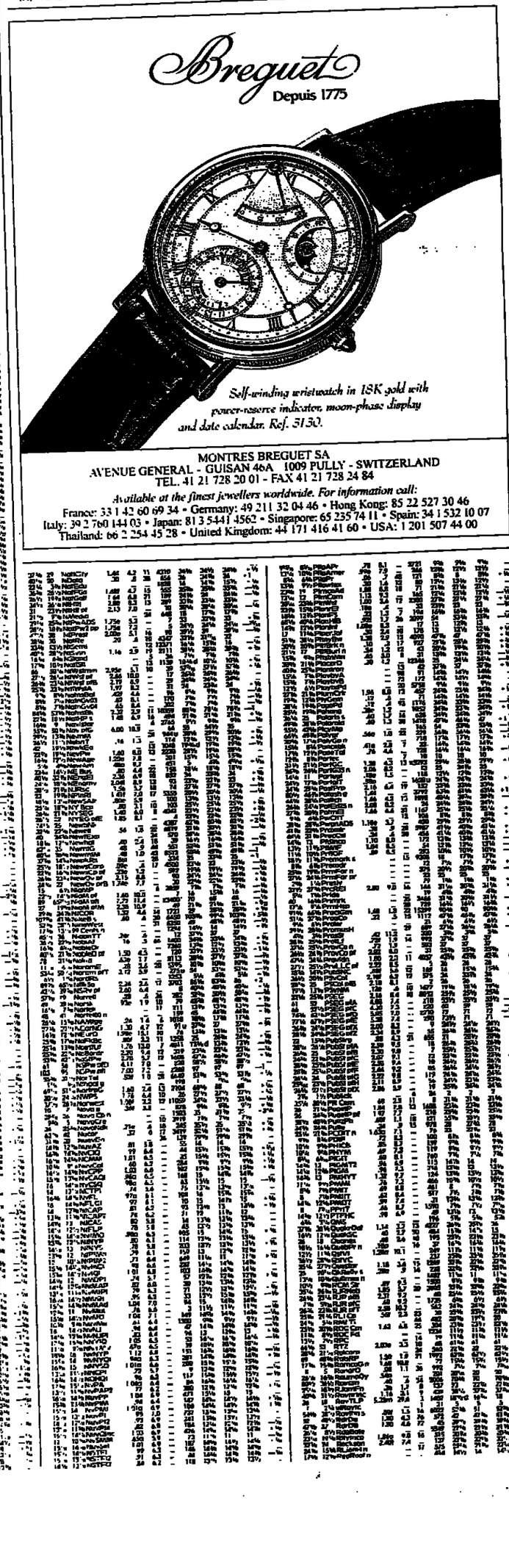


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# An Exchange Where East Meets West

## Istanbul Bourse Offshoot Aims to List Shares From Up to 16 Nations

By Justin Keay

IT IS a brave investor who looks to the Moldovan Stock Exchange. In its one weekly trading session, volume seldom rises above $7,000, less than the minimum investment in some of the industrialized world's mutual funds. Yet a market mentality is taking hold in the kinds of countries that once were parts of the Byzantine and Mongol empires or nations that spun out of the Soviet Union and its satellites, and now exchanges are sprouting in them.

In Istanbul, the 16 members of the Federation of Euro-Asian Stock Exchanges are planning to create a marketplace in late August where some of the companies they list will trade in hard currencies and lure investors from outside the region. The International Market of the Istanbul Stock Exchange will allow investors to put money directly into fledgling Central Asian exchanges, Eastern European bourses, including Zagreb and Bratislava, and such more established exchanges as Tel Aviv and Tehran, thus minimizing much of the risk of these emerging markets.

The fact that trading on the International Market is to be tax-free and in hard currency should boost its appeal.

"We feel there is a lot of interest in these markets," said Tuncay Artun, chairman of the Euro-Asian exchanges group and deputy director of the Istanbul exchange, "but logistical problems and exchange-rate concerns have kept investors away."

Initially, the plan is to list a "good sample" of five or 10 stocks and gradually increase this as interest and trading volume pick up, using the International Market as a trading window for the selected stocks and by extension for the countries themselves.

"Trading here, in dollars, investors will have no liquidity concerns, and no problem in, say, moving out of Turkmen and into Moldovan stocks," he said.

Many of the federation's member exchanges, and especially the ones drawn from the former Soviet Union, are in their infancies. The Krygyz Bourse, for example, only began operations in May 1995. From a starting point of five stocks it hopes to have 25 to 30 companies listed by late next month. Uzbekistan, which sees itself geopolitically as the "heart of Central Asia" opened its Republican Stock Exchange in 1994 and currently lists 570 enterprises and banks, but in common with the Krygyz and Moldovan bourses, volume is extremely low. This, coupled with the lack of information about the listed companies and the fact that few use conventional Western accounting systems make them risky investments.

"The truth is that companies in these countries are not comparable, in price/earnings or earnings-per-share terms, to Western companies," said Murat Bolat, director of the International Market, emphasizing that none of the eligible companies has yet made a formal request for listing.

This, together with the fact that the market is to give priority to listing relatively large companies, suggests that corporations from the more established exchanges within the federation — the Tehran and Amman bourses, for example — may be the first to seek listings.

There would be also quite a few realistic contenders among the more Western emerging markets. Romania's plastic-syringe maker Sanevit and the furniture exporter Elvila would both be strong candidates; the former is one of the brightest stars in the admittedly dull universe that is the Bucharest Stock Exchange, while the latter recently saw a $10 million international placement of its shares over-subscribed. From Croatia, investors could consider the pharmaceuticals company Pliva or the grocery chain Imes, both considered to be well-managed concerns.

In common with other regional stock exchange groupings, the federation is seeking to standardize regulations and technology among its members in order to boost trading activity.

Analysts maintain that the plan will boost Istanbul's claim to be an international trading center and will generate interest in the stock exchanges from where the listed stocks are drawn.

"Many of these markets, particularly the central Asian ones, are interesting but very small," said Unal Kurtaran, Turkish equities analyst for Salomon Brothers in London. "This will give them an exposure they could not achieve on their own and will educate investors as to what is available on these markets."

Mr. Kurtaran said the decision to list only a few stocks was a good one, on the grounds that there is much the Istanbul bourse needs to do before international investors are totally at ease trading on it. He argues that officials should tighten insider trading regulations and ensure that all listed companies are audited under international accounting standards.

**FEAS Member Exchanges**

| | |
|---|---|
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| Bratislava | Moldova |
| Bulgaria | Turkmenistan* |
| Istanbul | Tehran |
| Karachi | Tel Aviv |
| Kazakstan | Uzbekistan |
| Kyrgyzstan | Yerevan, Armenia |
| Lahore | Zagreb |

*commodities market

# New Indexes Help Track New Markets

REFLECTING the development of stock markets in maturing economies, the World Bank's private-sector unit is getting ready to publish new indexes for stock markets in 17 developing nations, including Russia, Egypt and Morocco.

The International Finance Corp. said the new indexes, which bring to 44 the number of markets covered by the IFC, demonstrate the progress made by the nations in reducing government control of their economies and encouraging private sector investment.

The publication of the indexes could help bolster the credibility of the countries' stock markets. Many investors use the IFC as a benchmark to decide how much money to allocate to a country.

"The role of emerging stock markets in the world economy has been expanding rapidly," said Jannik Lindbaek, an IFC vice president. "The addition of several new African markets reflects the important steps that have been taken in many African countries to encourage private-sector investment."

An increasing amount of money is being invested in index funds, which seek to replicate the performance of an overall market by investing in all the stocks in the index. The IFC estimates there is now $7 billion invested in emerging market index funds.

Russia, Egypt and Morocco will be added to the IFC's daily index. The other countries, which are to be added to the monthly index, are: Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Botswana, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Separately, emerging European markets will be the main topic of the Davos, Switzerland-based World Economic Forum's first Central and Eastern Europe Economic Summit next month, organizers said. The summit, to be held July 7 to July 9 in Salzburg, Austria, will address problems of emerging markets.

Participants will include Sergei K. Dubinin, chairman of the Russian central bank; Johann Wilhem Gaddum, deputy governor of Germany's Bundesbank; Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, president of the Polish National Bank; and Rilwanu Lukman, Secretary-General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Government leaders expected to attend include Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, prime minister of Poland; Janez Drnovsek, prime minister of Slovenia; Gyula Horn, prime minister of Hungary; Ion Iliescu, president of Romania; Thomas Klestil, president of Austria; Michal Kovac, president of Slovakia; Milan Kucan, president of Slovenia; and Zlatko Matesa, prime minister of Croatia.

*(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)*

Nicolas Iaria

# Aggressive Advisers Get Some Funds to Trim Fees

By Conrad de Aenlle

MUTUAL-FUND fees can be complicated. First there were front-end loads, charged when investors bought fund shares. These were followed by back-end loads, charged when shares were sold. Now, in some British and offshore funds, there is the silent shrinking load: Some mutual-fund companies are offering discounts on their sales charges.

A typical equity mutual fund, known as a unit trust in Britain and the offshore investment centers, carries a sales charge of 5 percent or so, divided between the manager and the broker or financial adviser who represents the investor. Some enterprising advisers, however, have bargained down the fund's portion of the load and passed on at least some of the savings to their clients.

"On every deal we do, we receive a commission, and basically we are prepared to give discounts," said Janice Thomson, a director at Chelsea Financial Services in London, which has earned a reputation as one of the most aggressive discounters. "Our rule of thumb is we're happy with 1 percent because if we get enough business, it's all quick and painless; it covers us and a bit more."

The company's aim, she added, is "keeping it simple so we can get large volumes at a low price." She noted, though, that it gets more complicated when buying offshore funds because the procedures for executing a purchase may vary and sales charges tend to be lower than on British funds.

Ms. Thomson said that discounting is a practice that "virtually all unit trust companies accept." Maybe, but few like it, because it cuts revenue and hurts the relationships they have cultivated with independent financial advisers, known as IFAs, through whom fund companies in Britain and the offshore territories derive 80 percent or more of their business.

"Many of them make a practice of advertising that they will transact business cheaper than we will," Roger Cornick, deputy chairman of Perpetual PLC, said of the discounters. "They appeal to clients of IFAs that they can execute the service more cheaply than people who provide advice, which is obvious. What the discount houses have difficulty in accepting is that we have made a heavy financial commitment of distributing our product through IFAs. Their approach takes the bread out of the mouths of bona fide IFAs."

Ms. Thomson said Chelsea Financial offers advice to those who request it, although they are counting on many clients to already know what they want when they come in. Anyway, there has been minimal protest from advisers that discounters are keeping them underfed.

"It's a competitive world," Geoffrey Turner, chief executive of the Association of Private Client Investment Managers and Stockbrokers, acknowledged. "If that guy who's discounting heavily is solvent and running a prudent business, as far as I know he isn't breaking any rules. If I were managing a unit trust, I'd be annoyed to see my tariff messed about by some IFA, but if he can get a client into a fund at a lower cost, so much the better."

In truth, the messing about suffered by fund managers is often self-inflicted. Discounting by management companies, either by waiving a portion of the sales load for advisers or in direct bargaining with retail customers, is common, although often denied.

Fund managers "are very chary about discounts," one financial adviser said. The adviser, who insisted upon anonymity, receives a 2 percent discount from Perpetual, a fund manager that is "extremely awkward about discounting. If an individual comes to them and says, 'What are you prepared to give me?' we know they're willing to give that 2 percent to virtually everyone."

Mr. Cornick conceded that "we're like any commercial operator, we have to bend with the wind a bit. If you called one of our dealers and offered to invest £100,000, I don't doubt he'd offer you a discount. Equally, if you called and offered to invest £5,000, I'm sure he wouldn't offer you a discount."

Michael Lipper, who heads the fund research firm Lipper Analytical Services, expressed reservations about financial advisers who practice discounting.

"I get a little nervous," he said, "about an investment service where your first relationship is a document that says this, but we can do something else."

# Fund's Bonanza Raises Taxing Problem

By Edward Wyatt

EVERY mutual-fund manager dreams of an investment like the one made two years ago by Paul Stephens, manager of the Robertson Stephens Contrarian fund.

In early 1994, he purchased a stake in Diamond Fields Resources, then a tiny Canadian company with interests in diamond mines in South Africa and off the coast of Namibia.

Later this year, the Contrarian fund is to trade in its 6.9 million Diamond Fields shares for nearly 40 times what it paid, when Inco Ltd., a giant Canadian mining company, completes its acquisition of Diamond Fields.

What Diamond Fields did in the interim was discover what could be the world's largest deposit of nickel and copper, near Voisey's Bay, on the coast of Labrador, Newfoundland.

Since the discovery was detailed to investors in late 1994, Diamond Fields shares have risen thirty-sevenfold, to about 39 Canadian dollars ($29), on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Contrarian's shareholders have been well rewarded for staying with the fund since it made its wager on Diamond Fields. Over the last 18 months, the fund has gained 52 percent, while Diamond Fields shares have grown to account for nearly 22 percent of the fund's assets.

Investors who might be attracted by that performance record, however, should be aware of what else might be lurking in the fund's portfolio: a large tax bite, in the form of capital-gains liability from Inco's takeover of Diamond Fields. Robertson Stephens is determined to sidestep it, but some outsiders doubt that is possible.

U.S. mutual funds are required to distribute all their capital gains to shareholders each year. For investors who hold the shares in taxable, nonretirement accounts, that means federal, and often state, taxes must be paid on fund distributions, even if they are reinvested.

No investor likes to pay taxes, but at least longtime Contrarian holders have seen their shares rise, thanks to the Diamond Fields gains. That might not be so for recent or future investors, who face the unpleasant prospect of having some of their investment returned to them shortly in the form of a taxable refund of principal.

Similarly, several thousand investors who bought Fidelity Magellan shares in taxable accounts from January through April, when the fund's share price hovered around $86, were given a capital gains payout in May of $12.85 a share, plus a dividend of 50 cents — just over 15 percent of the fund's net-asset value. Multiplied by the 28 percent tax rate on capital gains, that means a tax tab for Magellan holders of $3.60 a share, or about 4 percent of their recent investment.

In Contrarian's case, nearly all the value of the Diamond Fields shares represents appreciation. That means about 20 percent, or roughly $3.25 a share, of the fund's assets of $16 a share may be payable to shareholders and subject to capital gains taxes.

Robertson Stephens asserts that will not happen. Andrew Pilara Jr., a member of the Contrarian fund's management team, said the fund's managers believed that because the fund had accumulated unrealized losses from other investments, current shareholders would not incur any tax liability in 1996.

Not everyone has such a benign view. "Anyone buying the fund now or anytime up to when a dividend is paid should realize they could be buying a big tax liability," said Robert Willens, a tax expert with Lehman Brothers.

The results will depend on the fund's walking a fine line over the next six months, at least, choosing its options carefully when it tenders its Diamond Fields shares to Inco.

Inco agreed to pay Diamond Fields holders a package of cash and securities, consisting of 0.557 of an Inco common share or the equivalent in cash — about 25 Canadian dollars — up to a maximum of 350 million Canadian dollars in cash; 0.091 of an Inco convertible preferred share, to pay annual interest of 5.5 percent; 0.25 of an Inco class VBN share, representing a 25 percent interest in the financial performance of the Voisey's Bay mining project; and one share in Diamond Fields's diamond mining business.

Mr. Pilara said that at present the fund intended to choose to receive some cash in the merger, but only to the extent that it could take its unrealized losses and offset those taxable gains.

Beyond that, if the fund cashed in any of the securities it received in the merger, capital gains would result. Pilara said that while "we will be keeping some of the Inco shares for the longer term," the fund's managers "believe it is prudent to reduce that position" from its current level of more than 20 percent of the portfolio.

*New York Times Service*

# Low-Cost Advice for Nervous Investors

By Judith Rehak

THERE IS a feeling among U.S. investors that only the witless pay commissions. Urged on by mutual funds and discount brokers, there is a cult of self-sufficiency among American investors. The tale is in the statistics; no-load funds, the staple of these investors, have climbed to 44 percent of the $2.1 trillion in U.S. stock and bond fund assets, from 33 percent of $532 billion in 1990, according to Morningstar Inc., the fund research group.

Though investors do not want to pay sales fees on every mutual fund purchase or hire full-time financial advisers, many investors want advice and even a bit of handholding, especially when they are starting out.

So some players in the financial-services arena are trying to fill that gap, announcing a series of low-cost advice services aimed at do-it-yourself investors.

A surprising member of this group, given its long and successful advocacy of the no-advice school of investing, is Charles Schwab & Co. The discount brokerage plans a group of "fund of funds" portfolios later this year.

Each portfolio will invest in an array of other funds, most likely from among the more than 300 that Schwab currently offers. Representatives at a toll-free number will recommend appropriate portfolios for investors, matching them with the results of a computer program that considers such criteria as age, risk and investment objectives.

There will be no separate fee for the advice, said Glen Mathison, a Schwab spokesman, though the Schwab portfolios will carry an annual operating fee, as yet undisclosed. What prompted Schwab's departure from its go-it-alone concept? "We know that a key reason we lose customers is because they want more help," Mr. Mathison said.

Meanwhile, the Vanguard Group of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, known for no-load funds with rock-bottom costs, is weighing in with one-time advice on an investment, retirement or estate plan for a flat fee of $500.

Vanguard's advice will be based on information provided by investors and plugged into a computer program. The plans will use only Vanguard's stock and bond funds and will be discussed with representative by phone, rather than in face-to-face meetings.

American Express Co., already has entered the chase for customers who want low-cost advice. In mid-May, it rolled out its Financial Direct program, a telephone service that helps investors select no-load funds without a fee. Recommendations are based on discussions with personnel, using such criteria as age, time frame and risk tolerance, said Christine Petersen, vice president of investment products.

# STOCKS: *Some U.S. Firms Cut Out the Middleman in Share Sales*

Continued from Page 19

although the money may be reimbursed later. In Britain 20 percent is withheld for foreign and domestic shareholders. The withholding slows the beneficial effects of reinvesting dividends.

Dividend reinvestment is especially popular in Britain. Bonds carry higher interest rates there than in most countries in Northern Europe, so companies are forced to pay relatively large dividends to compete for investors' funds. The high-yielding water and electricity utilities privatized in the last few years routinely offer new shareholders the option of accepting dividends in cash or stock.

Asian companies, on the other hand, pay puny dividends, preferring to funnel earnings back into their treasuries to finance expansion in the fast-growing region. DRIPs would serve little purpose there.

The use of DRIPs and direct-purchase plans by American companies is expected to increase. The cost of servicing accounts of just a few shares each is relatively high, but this is deemed to be outweighed by the loyalty the holders of those shares display.

"There are companies that recognize that individual share ownership provides a much more stable ownership base than being owned by institutions," said Louis Thompson, president and chief executive of the National Investor Relations Institute. "They also support management in proxy votes."

Corporations find such loyalty and support harder to come by when stockbrokers come between them and their investors. Avoiding brokers has profited both sides, they believe.

"Some companies were smart," Mr. Thompson said. "They figured that to keep these shareholders, they needed to do this. When you become a client of a brokerage firm, they can sell you anything."

*The Individual Investor's Guide to Dividend Reinvestment Plans is available from the American Association of Individual Investors, 625 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1900, Chicago, IL 60611-3110. The cost is $10 for AAII members and $12.50 for others.*

*The Securities Transfer Association, a trade group of transfer agents, operates a site on the World Wide Web of the Internet that offers information on direct-purchase programs and forms to apply for prospectuses. The site's address is http://www.netstockdirect.com.*

# BRIEFCASE

### Fund Group Heads Are Getting Ahead

The median combined salary and bonus of the heads of mutual fund groups jumped to $1.2 million last year, roughly 30 percent above the $926,000 of 1994, Carole Gould of the New York Times reported.

In some cases, stock options, restricted stock and other incentives pushed those figures even higher, according to an annual study on the compensation of fund executives by Fund Action, an industry newsletter in New York.

The study, conducted in conjunction with Buck Consultants, a management consulting firm, analyzed the pay of top fund executives as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission by 15 publicly traded large and small fund companies.

How do the fund chiefs compare with top executives in other fields? Quite well.

In its report, Fund Action cited a recent study by the Conference Board of 270 companies in 5 industry categories. The top executives at commercial banks were first, with median income of $953,000; at the low end of a very high totem pole were chiefs of a category called nonfinancial diversified service firms, at $536,000.

### Holdings You Can Take With You

Stockbrokers are loath to lose clients, and until recently their companies backed them up in fighting to keep them. In March, however, Prudential Securities Inc. and PaineWebber Inc. signed a "portability agreement" that lets investors take their proprietary funds from one firm with them when they switch brokerage firms, the New York Times reported.

Without the agreement, investors would have to sell their funds, pay taxes on any gains and then reinvest the net proceeds in new funds at the other firm.

### Mutual Funds Bullish on Europe

As European pension systems totter their way toward the millennium, mutual funds are expected to pick up Continental investors who will help the industry grow at a 10 percent annual rate for the remainder of the decade, executives said at a conference in Cannes last week.

"Many of the state pension schemes are effectively bankrupt," Bloomberg Business News quoted Norman Riddell, chief executive officer of Invesco Europe Ltd., as saying at the 1996 International Fund Forum. "So we have governments getting poorer and individuals getting richer."

The industry was also bullish on wresting business from banks. "While banks have enjoyed the lion's share of assets, market share is being increasingly won on the Continent by independent advisers," said Phil de Christo, managing director, Europe, for Fidelity Investments, the world's largest fund company.

Currently, banks control about half of the estimated $1.1 trillion in European fund assets, according to Micropal, the global fund researcher. Ten large banks, including Deutsche Bank AG, Union Bank of Switzerland and Crédit Agricole of France represent about 70 percent of all bank assets.

Chris Poll, chairman of Micropal, said the foreign fund companies such as Fidelity have their work cut out for them in attracting fund customers. He said the foreign firms have not significantly outperformed domestic banks and insurance companies and in some cases have trailed them in those domestic markets.

That, and the traditional reluctance of many investors in France and Germany to invest in anything other then bond and money-market funds, will make it all the harder, Mr. Poll said.

### Spat With Broker? Arbitration Works

Americans who blame their brokers for losses are getting pretty good results by taking the firms to arbitration, which is the most common method of dealing with such disputes.

The Securities Arbitration Commentator, a U.S. publication that reports on the results of arbitrations, found that in the six-year period to June 1995 investors claiming losses of $10,000 or more won their cases 57 percent of the time.

Those who really lost a bundle did even better, with the win rate moving to a high of 66 percent as the size of the claim went up.

How much an investor wins seems to depend on where the case is heard: Georgia awarded $198,100 on average, while Minnesota was the stingiest, at only $59,000.

The chances of winning are markedly improved if investors complain to the American Arbitration Association, where 70 percent of the cases were decided in favor of the client.

Not so at the National Association of Securities Dealers or New York Stock Exchange, where 90 percent of the arbitrations are conducted, and the win rates were 58 percent and 52 percent, respectively.

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Rebecca Naden/Agence France-Presse
England wicketkeeper Jack Russell hitting another four.

## A Russell Century

**CRICKET** Wicketkeeper Jack Russell's second test century allowed England to emerge with a slight advantage Friday at the end of the second day's play of the second test against India at Lord's in London.

Russell was last man out for 124 in the England innings of 344 and then watched from behind the stumps as Dominic Cork and Chris Lewis took a wicket each as India moved to 83 for two at stumps, still 261 runs behind. *(Reuters)*

## Back in the Running?

**HORSE RACING** Cigar, needing one victory to match Citation's modern record of 16 in a row, will probably try to equal the record in in a special $1 million race being created for him at Arlington International near Chicago on the weekend of July 13-14. The work schedule will depend on how his bruised foot heals. *(NYT)*

## 4 Tied in U.S. Golf

**GOLF** John Daly, who missed the St. Jude Classic in Memphis, Tennessee, last year because of headaches, shot a 7-under-par 64 to share the first-round lead of the tournament.

John Cook, Patrick Lee and rookie Mike Swartz were also at 64 and holding a one-stroke lead over four others. *(AP)*

## U.S. Boxer Arrested

David Reid will remain on the U.S. Olympic boxing team despite being arrested on battery and domestic violence charges. A panel from USA Boxing met for 40 minutes Friday and questioned Reid before deciding that he should stay on the squad and compete in the Atlanta Games next month.

Reid was arrested after an incident with his girlfriend at a motel in the Orlando, Florida, area, and was released on bail. *(AP)*

## Edvin Wide, 100, Dies

The Olympic runner Edvin Wide, 100, who won medals at three Olympic Games and set three world records in the 1920s, has died in Stockholm. *(AP)*

# *England Is Gripped by Mad-Soccer Disease*

By Rob Hughes
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Soccer euphoria comes home. The English, behaving for so long like folk who lost their ball, never mind the empire, are suddenly bursting with expectations of winning Euro 96.

So high has the feel-good phenomenon flown since England destroyed the Netherlands, 4-1, that the whole of society seems affected. Prime Minister John Major flew to Florence *expecting* to turn the "mad-cow" politics his way.

The old superiority complex has built up a head of steam that will carry another 76,000 people to Wembley on Saturday *expecting* England to run the Spanish *bull to the sword. What the new fans* may not realize is that Spain plays more *like the English than does England.*

While England seeks to Europeanize its style, Spain has not lost in two years and 20 games, pursuing principles of heart and nerve and stamina.

Javier Clemente, the Basque remolding the Spanish team, fights the Madrid media. He rails against doubters who want Spain to beguile through flair rather than grind out victories.

Yet should Spain burst England's bubble, *should Clemente prevail*, the English have only themselves to blame. *Clemente rose in Bilbao*, where Englishmen exported the ball in 1898; and when injury stunted his playing career he spent a month studying in Ipswich the coaching of Bobby Robson.

Clemente will try to show ingratitude Saturday. He plots for Miguel António Nadal, the fiercest Spanish bruiser, to mark Paul Gascoigne. I use the term "mark" in the physical sense. Nadal is a habitual red-card warrior, and Gascoigne *will inspire England at bruising cost.* One goal might win it and could easily deflate England.

Meanwhile, in Liverpool on Saturday, the French team, unbeaten in 26 games, takes on the Netherlands, whose 4-1 hiding by England did not totally eliminate it. France is wary of the pride of a mauled team and, with Patrick Kluivert said to be ready to lead the Dutch, maybe a French victory is no *foregone conclusion.*

Nonetheless, with shades of pragmatism *like the Spanish*, but greater attacking brio in Youri Djorkaeff and Zinedine Zidane, France is the favorite.

Then, Sunday, Germany tackles Croatia in Manchester and Portugal meets the Czech Republic in Birmingham. Intriguing matches these, with the heavily backed Germans and the exotically gifted Portuguese guarding against complacency over opponents fired by new nationalism.

In the groups, the Czechs took advantage of an Italian gamble to rest half a team, and Croatia turned on its blend of hardness laced with fine passing and shooting to dethrone the champion, Denmark.

It will take a long, long time for Danes to forget the audacity of Davor

EURO 96 England

Suker, the tall guardsmanlike Croatian forward. His incisive through ball brought a penalty that he himself scored; he set up goal No. 2 for Zvonimir Boban, and Suker ended the contest with cruel disdain.

Yes, Germany has Jürgen Klinsmann; yes, it has the wisdom of 40 years' tournament experience against Croatia's very first. But though the might of Germany crushed the Czech Republic and hammered the disappointing Russians, it was sterile in holding off Italy. You could say Germany only needed a draw, and drew, but its goalkeeper Andreas Köpke should, by any interpretation of FIFA law, have been sent off.

The Belgian referee Guy Goethals lacked courage, allowed Köpke to stand and save the penalty and, to mock the spirit of fair play, to receive the man of *the match* award.

That malpractice stained the group rounds, as did the denial of a perfect goal by Romania's Dorinel Munteanu, and the blind eye of officialdom to a blatant handball that deprived the Netherlands of a goal against Scotland.

Three incidents that cannot go unseen in the television age were compounded by a clampdown that brought 120 yellow cards and five red in 24 matches. The count would matter less if the referees had applied the rules remotely similarly. They did not.

Lars Baron/The Associated Press
Portuguese striker João Pinto shows his goalkeeping skills in practice.

But when the cut came, the teams who departed early included Italy, Russia, whose coach says he will pick players of fighting spirit next time rather than the best technicians, and Denmark, whose fairy-story team of 1992 disintegrated.

Reality for the Danes brought the premature retirement of five players through injury and one, Lars Elstrup, to a religious order. Turkey came to its first grand dance in 42 years and left the impression of honest triers, though its 20,000 supporters added engagingly to the festival spirit, which, so far, has defied all predictions of disorder.

Romania departed with only a memory of the team it was in 1994. And Bulgaria? Breathtaking gifts, little team work, but, of course, Hristo Stoichkov. This man of brooding presence scored the tournament's only free-kick goal so far. He scored another goal that was pure ballet, moving with grace and shooting with arrogance.

But the same fellow left another calling card. According to the French, he verbally abused two of their African-French defenders, and if this was so he is better out of Euro 96, astonishing though his touch can otherwise be.

*Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.*

# Grand Prix: A Gap Left By Renault

*Reuters*

LONDON — Some of the biggest names in car manufacturing are apparently already jostling to replace Renault as a sponsor of Formula One racing.

Renault, the French carmaker whose engines have powered Williams and Benetton teams to the last four constructors' world championships, announced on Thursday that it would withdraw from Formula One at the end of next year.

And analysts say that car companies with relatively dowdy images will be scrambling to spend more than $50 million a year to compete and win on the worldwide Grand Prix circuit.

"Companies with fuddy-duddy images like Nissan of Japan or Sweden's Volvo could use the link with Formula One; or maybe even one of the South Koreans like Daewoo," said Peter Schmidt, joint managing director of Automotive Industry Data.

Ford of the United States, Peugeot of France, Fiat's Ferrari, and Germany's Mercedes all have varying degrees of involvement with Formula One.

Schmidt said companies with solid, sporting brand images like BMW or Porsche — which race in sports car and other events — have nothing to prove in Formula One and are unlikely to seek to take up the Renault slack.

In the eight years of its involvement in the sport, the Renault-Williams racing collaboration won three drivers' championships: with Nigel Mansell of Britain, Alain Prost of France and Michael Schumacher of Germany.

*It is currently poised to win both that* title and the constructors' title again this year with the leading driver, Damon Hill of Britain. But the cost has been formidable. Analysts estimate that so far Renault, formerly state-owned and now being privatized, has spent more than $450 million on Formula One.

Investment in Formula One is more than just froth. Carmakers learn how to use new materials, test computerized engine management systems, brakes and suspensions. These developments trickle down to the ordinary family car.

Hill, who has won all his 18 Grand Prix victories driving a Renault-powered Williams car, may be leaving the Williams-Renault team at the end of the year. He said he would be rethinking his career after Renault's announcement.

*Hill said he could understand the decision but still felt sorry.*

"I have been with them all my time in Grand Prix racing and testing since 1991, and I have won all my Grand Prix with them," he said. "Naturally, I'm very saddened to learn they are leaving Formula One.

"All things change over time and *they feel they have achieved everything* they can. Who can argue with that?"

He is due to renew his contract in a few months.

"I am pretty footloose and fancy free at the end of this season," Hill said. "Renault's announcement might have some bearing on my decision for the future."

*Renault's success in Formula One* — its engines have won 24 of the last 27 races — has enhanced its reputation. But now that victories are almost expected the return on those triumphs is diminishing.

The company is likely to announce a new strategy in a few months — with a possible move to IndyCar where similar success could boost its share of the huge North American market.

# Seles Easily Wins 2 Matches in Wimbledon Tune-Up

Kieran Doherty/Reuters
Conchita Martinez at Eastbourne.

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

EASTBOURNE, England — Monica Seles won two matches in straight sets on Friday to reach the final of the Eastbourne grass-tournament, the major tune-up for Wimbledon.

With the quarterfinals and semifinals played Friday after Thursday's matches were washed out by rain, the top-seeded Seles first beat qualifier Ines Gorrochategui, 6-3, 6-1, *in 61 minutes.*

Then Seles needed just over an hour to down the defending champion, Nathalie Tauziat, 6-4, 6-4.

Eastbourne is Seles' first grass tournament since 1992, when she lost in the Wimbledon final to Steffi Graf. Her opponent in Saturday's final will be the No. 7 seed, Mary Joe Fernandez, who scored *back-to-back upsets over* second-seeded Conchita Martinez, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, in the quarterfinals, and third-seeded Jana Novotna, 6-1, 2-6, 8-6, in the semis.

Earlier, Novotna survived a strong first set challenge from the unseeded Indonesian Yayuk Bakuki to win, 7-6 (7-3), 6-1. Tauziat had reached the semifinals by overwhelming Lisa Raymond, 6-2, 6-0.

### ■ Reneberg Defeats Courier

In Halle, Germany, on Friday, the American Richey Reneberg sounded a warning to Pete Sampras, his first-round opponent at Wimbledon next week, by sweeping aside Jim Courier to reach the semifinals of the Halle grass-court event.

Reneberg, who won last week's pre-Wimbledon warm-up tournament at Rosmalen in the Netherlands, produced a blistering array of volleys to overwhelm Courier, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2.

He broke his compatriot's service *three times in the final set alone*, leaving no doubt that he would be a formidable opponent for the three-time Wimbledon champion Sampras when they meet in the tournament's opening match on Monday.

Another top Wimbledon contender, newly crowned French Open champion Yevgeni Kafelnikov, had to fend off five match points to overcome Sweden's big-serving Magnus Larsson, 4-6, 7-6, 7-6. Larsson produced 16 aces, one of them to secure his fifth match point at 11-10 in the final set tie-break.

But when it mattered most the Russian, seeded fifth at Wimbledon, always managed to produce passing shots from Larsson's less-than-perfect volleys. Larsson finally put a smash just wide on Kafelnikov's *second match point to* give the Russian the tiebreak, 13-11.

*Kafelnikov now meets Daniel Vacek* of the Czech Republic, who beat another Swede, Magnus Gustafsson, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2. Reneberg faces Nicklas Kulti, also of Sweden, who disposed of New Zealand's Brett Steven, 7-6, 6-3.

### ■ Sukova Wins in Netherlands

Helena Sukova continued her fine recent form, defeating the fifth-seeded Judith Wiesner of Austria, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3 for a place in the final of the Wilkinson Lady tennis championships in Rosmalen.

Sukova, the 8th-seeded Czech veteran, will meet second-seeded Anke Huber of Germany, who beat Romania's Ruxandra Dragomir, 6-7 (1-7), 6-1, 6-4 in the day's other semifinal. *(AP, Reuters)*

# SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

### MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

EAST DIVISION

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 39 | 28 | .582 | — |
| Baltimore | 37 | 31 | .544 | 2½ |
| Toronto | 31 | 40 | .437 | 10 |
| Boston | 29 | 41 | .414 | 11½ |
| Detroit | 18 | 54 | .250 | 23½ |
| CENTRAL DIVISION | | | | |
| Cleveland | 46 | 24 | .657 | — |
| Chicago | 41 | 29 | .586 | 5 |
| Minnesota | 34 | 35 | .493 | 11½ |
| Milwaukee | 34 | 36 | .486 | 12 |
| Kansas City | 31 | 41 | .431 | 16 |
| WEST DIVISION | | | | |
| Texas | 43 | 28 | .606 | — |
| Seattle | 37 | 32 | .536 | 5 |
| California | 38 | 33 | .535 | 5 |
| Oakland | 33 | 39 | .458 | 10½ |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

EAST DIVISION

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 44 | 26 | .629 | — |
| Montreal | 41 | 30 | .577 | 3½ |
| Florida | 33 | 38 | .465 | 11½ |
| New York | 31 | 40 | .437 | 13½ |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 40 | .420 | 14½ |
| CENTRAL DIVISION | | | | |
| Houston | 37 | 37 | .500 | — |
| St. Louis | 35 | 35 | .500 | — |
| Chicago | 34 | 38 | .472 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 33 | 38 | .465 | 2½ |
| Cincinnati | 29 | 36 | .446 | 3½ |
| WEST DIVISION | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 39 | 34 | .534 | — |
| Colorado | 36 | 33 | .522 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 36 | 33 | .522 | 1 |
| San Diego | 37 | 36 | .507 | 2 |

**THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES**

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | 101 | 000 | 000—2 | 6 | 1 |
| Baltimore | 012 | 000 | 00x—3 | 8 | 1 |

Gross, Cook (7) and Rodriguez; Wells, McDowell (8), Myers (9) and Zaun. W—Wells, 4-6. L—Gross, 7-5. Sv—Myers (14). HRs—Texas, Palmer (17). Baltimore, Anderson (25), Palmeiro (16).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 004 | 000 | 000—4 | 10 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 100 | 110 | 011—5 | 10 | 1 |

Clemens, Stanton (9) and Hassleman; A. Delgado (9); Ogea, Shuey (8) and Pena. W—Shuey, 1-1. L—Stanton, 3-2. HRs—Cleveland, Thome (14), M. Ramirez (17).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 000 | 300 | 130—7 | 12 | 1 |
| Detroit | 101 | 001 | 000—3 | 10 | 0 |

F.Rodriguez, Mlicki (6), Trombley (8) and Walbeck; Olivares, R.Lewis (7), Olson (8), M. Myers (8) and Ausmus. W—F. Rodriguez, 6-7. L—Olivares, 3-3. HRs—Minnesota, Cordova (6). Detroit, Higginson 2 (8), Fielder (17).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seattle | 040 | 010 | 200—8 | 15 | 0 |
| Chicago | 000 | 010 | 400—5 | 12 | 1 |

Hitchcock, M. Jackson (7), Charlton (9) and D. Wilson; Tapani, McCaskill (7) and Karkovice, Kreuter (6). W—Hitchcock, 6-3. L—Tapani, 7-4. Sv—Charlton (11). HRs—Seattle, Sorrento (12). Chicago, Turnbull (9).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 023 | 400 | 010—10 | 15 | 0 |
| Milwaukee | 021 | 000 | 000—3 | 6 | 1 |

Langston, Monteleone (8), Hancock (9) and Slaught; Fabregas (8); Givens, Miranda (4), J. Mercedes (4), Burrows (8) and Lewis. W—Langston, 5-2. L—Givens, 1-2. HRs—California, Erstad (2), Milwaukee, G. Vaughn (20).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 001 | 000 | 000—1 | 9 | 1 |
| Oakland | 000 | 002 | 000—2 | 2 | 1 |

Henfgen, Timlin (9) and S. Martinez; O'Brien (8); Wengert, Groom (8), Corsi (9) and Steinbach. W—Henfgen, 7-5. L—Wengert, 2-5. Sv—Timlin (12).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 000 | 012 | 000—3 | 7 | 1 |
| San Diego | 000 | 000 | 020—2 | 5 | 0 |

Navarro, B. Patterson (8), Wendell (9) and Hubbard; Tl.Worrell, S.Sanders (7), Hoffman (9) and Flaherty. W—Navarro, 5-7. L—Tl.Worrell, 5-2. Sv—Wendell (7). HRs—Chicago, Sosa (24), L. Gomez (12). San Diego, Newfield (4).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 001 | 002 | 000—3 | 8 | 0 |
| Montreal | 400 | 120 | 10x—8 | 11 | 0 |

Stottlemyre, Fossas (6), Parrett (7) and Sheaffer; Rueter, Dyer (6), Dent (9) and D. Fletcher, Spehr (9). W—Rueter, 4-4. L—Stottlemyre, 6-5. HRs—St. Louis, Sheaffer (1). Montreal, H.Rodriguez (23), Alou (10), D. Fletcher (6).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 010 | 120 | 100—5 | 9 | 1 |
| New York | 001 | 011 | 000—3 | 6 | 2 |

Burba, Carrasco (7), Shaw (8) and Taubensee; J. Oliver (9); B.Jones, P. A. Martinez (9), D. Henry (9) and Hundley. W—Burba, 1-0. L—B. Jones, 6-4. Sv—Shaw (2). HRs—Cincinnati, W. Greene (6). Boone (5). New York, Tomberlin (1).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 200 | 301 | 010—4 | 6 | 0 |
| Los Angeles | 002 | 000 | 000—2 | 8 | 0 |

Wall, W. Wagner (7), To.Jones (9) and R. Wilkins; Nomo, Osuna (8), Radinsky (9) and Piazza. W—Wall, 5-0. L—Nomo, 8-6. Sv—To.Jones (15). HRs—Houston, Bagwell (21). Los Angeles, Karros (13).

### JAPANESE LEAGUES

**CENTRAL LEAGUE**

| | W | L | T | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiroshima | 36 | 23 | 0 | .610 | — |
| Chunichi | 31 | 25 | 0 | .554 | 3 |
| Yakult | 30 | 28 | 0 | .517 | 5½ |
| Yomiuri | 29 | 30 | 0 | .492 | 7 |
| Yokohama | 28 | 32 | 0 | .467 | 8½ |
| Hanshin | 22 | 38 | 0 | .367 | 14½ |

**FRIDAY'S RESULTS**

Yomiuri 11, Yokohama 4
Hiroshima 4, Hanshin 3

**PACIFIC LEAGUE**

| | W | L | T | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon Ham | 36 | 26 | 2 | .581 | — |
| Orix | 33 | 26 | 1 | .559 | 1½ |
| Kintetsu | 31 | 29 | 0 | .517 | 4 |
| Lotte | 29 | 32 | 2 | .475 | 6½ |
| Seibu | 28 | 32 | 2 | .467 | 7 |
| Daiei | 24 | 36 | 1 | .400 | 11 |

**FRIDAY'S RESULTS**

Seibu 3, Nippon Ham 0
Kintetsu at Lotte, ppd., rain

## SOCCER

**HUNGARIAN CUP**
Kispest-Honved 2, BVSC-Dreher 0

**ASIAN CUP QUALIFYING**
Kuwait 0, Lebanon 0, tie
Syria 2, Kazakhstan 0

**MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER**
THURSDAY'S RESULT
Kansas City 5, D.C. 1
STANDINGS: Eastern Conference—Tampa Bay 24 points; D.C. 13; Columbus 9; New England 9; NY-NJ 9; Western Conference— Los Angeles 29; Dallas 18; Kansas City 17; San Jose 16; Colorado 13.

## TENNIS

**NOTTINGHAM OPEN**
MEN'S SINGLES
QUARTERFINALS
Jan Siemerink (5), Netherlands, def. Tim Henman, Britain, 7-6 (7-5), 6-7 (7-5), 6-1; Sandon Stolle, Australia, def. Mark Petchey, Britain, 3-6, 7-6 (9-6), 6-3.
Todd Woodbridge (6), Australia, def. Vincent Spadea, Boca Raton, Fla., 6-4, 6-4; Greg Rusedski, Britain, def. Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, 7-6 (7-5), 5-7, 6-4.
SEMIFINALS
Siemerink def. Rusedski, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3; Stolle, def. Woodbridge 6-2, 6-4.

**CARERO INTERNATIONAL**
IN BOLOGNA
MEN'S SINGLES
QUARTERFINALS
Javier Sanchez, Spain, def. Hisham Arazi, Morocco, 6-0, 6-4; Bohdan Ulihrach (4), Czech Republic, def. Richard Fromberg, Australia, 6-4, 6-2; Jhay Stoyanovic, Venezuela, def. Felix Mantilla (7), Spain, 6-2, 3-7, 6-4.

**GERRY WEBER OPEN**
IN HALLE
MEN'S SINGLES
QUARTERFINALS
Daniel Vacek, Czech Republic, def. Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2; Nicklas Kulti, Sweden, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3.
Yevgeny Kafelnikov (2), Russia, def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden, 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (13-11); Richey Reneberg, United States, def. Jim Courier (3), United States, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-2.

**ROSMALEN CHAMPIONSHIPS**
WOMEN'S SINGLES
QUARTERFINALS
Helena Sukova (8), Czech Republic, def. Iva Majoli (1), Croatia, 6-1, 6-1; Judith Wiesner (5), Austria, def. Kristie Boogert, Netherlands, 6-3, 6-3.
Ruxandra Dragomir, Romania, def. Larisa Neiland, Latvia, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5; Anke Huber (2), Germany, def. Dominique van Roost, Belgium, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3).
SEMIFINALS
Sukova def. Wiesner, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3; Huber, def. Dragomir, 6-7 (1-7), 6-1, 6-4.

**EASTBOURNE CHAMPIONSHIPS**
WOMEN'S SINGLES
QUARTERFINALS
Monica Seles (1), United States, def. Ines Gorrochategui, Argentina, 6-3, 6-1; Nathalie Tauziat, France, def. Lisa Raymond, United States, 6-2, 6-0.
Jana Novotna (3), Czech Republic, def. Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, 7-6 (7-3), 6-1; Mary Joe Fernandez (6), United States, def. Conchita Martinez (2), Spain, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

## RUGBY LEAGUE

**OPTUS CUP**
IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Manly 29, North Sydney 6

## CRICKET

**SECOND TEST**
INDIA VS. ENGLAND, 2ND DAY
FRIDAY, AT LORD'S, IN LONDON
India 1st innings: 83-2

**IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet**
*All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:*
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

## SPORTS

# Burba Isn't Good, But He Beats Mets

### *Reds Win Despite Bad Outing*

*The Associated Press*

Every time Dave Burba was good, he lost. But when he pitched his worst game of the season, he finally came up a winner.

"It was getting to me," the Cincinnati Reds right-hander said of his nine-game losing streak stretching back to last season. "I gave the team a chance to win in every one of my starts and I was starting to wonder if it was my fault."

**NL Roundup**

Manager Ray Knight knew what the problem was.

"He's been a victim of shoddy play and no offense, and he had us in every game in which he pitched," Knight said.

Then came Thursday night's game against the Mets in New York.

"Tonight was his worst game of the season, when it came to location, and he didn't have his best stuff," Knight said of the 29-year-old Burba.

But it was good enough.

Bret Boone and Willie Greene hit solo home runs, Reggie Sanders went 4-for-4 and Burba himself gave the visiting Reds the lead for good with his first RBI of the season as Cincinnati won its third straight game, 5-3.

"There's no way that I want something like this to start all over again," Burba said. "I'm a battler, and that's what I did tonight."

**Astros 4, Dodgers 2** Unbeaten Donne Wall outdueled Hideo Nomo through six innings and Jeff Bagwell slugged a tiebreaking solo homer in Houston's victory at Los Angeles.

Wall allowed two runs on seven hits and two walks. Fellow rookie Billy Wagner worked 2⅓ innings, striking out seven, before Todd Jones got the final out for his 15th save.

Bagwell's 21st homer, in the sixth, gave Houston a 3-2 lead and increased his league-leading RBI total to 71. Craig Biggio chased Nomo with a leadoff triple in the eighth, then scored on Derek Bell's sacrifice fly.

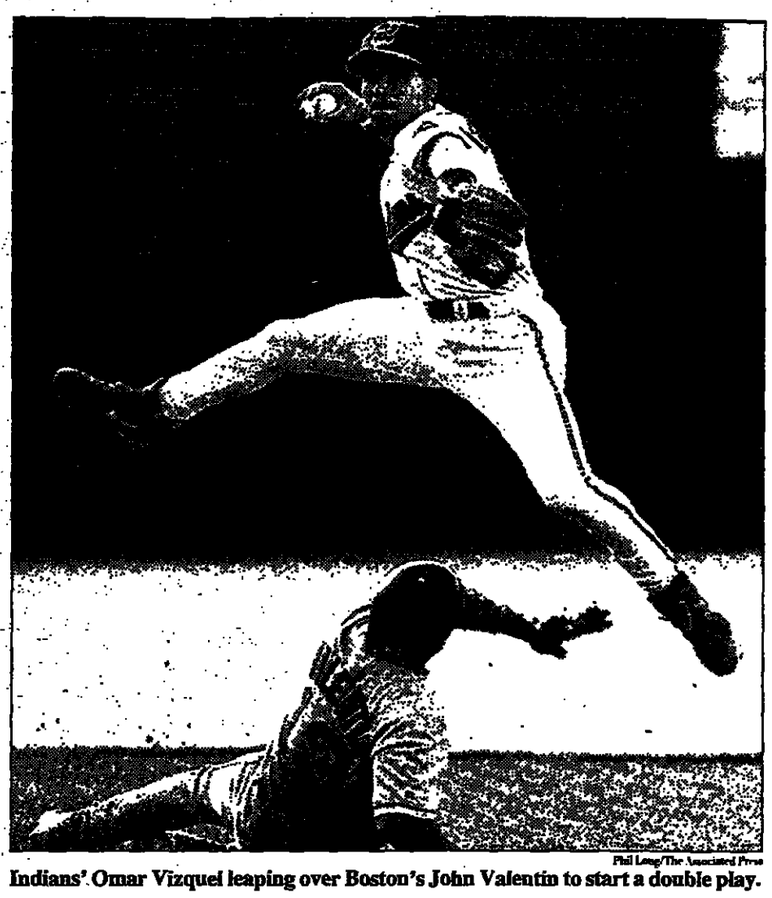
**Expos 8, Cardinals 3** Henry Rodriguez hit his 23d home run and Moises Alou and Darrin Fletcher also homered as host Montreal snapped St. Louis's five-game winning streak.

Alou's three-run shot off Todd Stottlemyre in a four-run first inning keyed the Expos' seventh victory in nine games.

Fletcher hit a solo homer in the fourth, his sixth of the season but first since May 11, to give Montreal a 5-1 lead, and Rodriguez hit a two-run shot in the fifth for a 7-1 advantage, leaving him one behind Chicago's Sammy Sosa for the National League lead.

**Cubs 3, Padres 2** Sosa hit his 24th homer of the season, a two-run, sixth-inning shot off the second-deck facade, and Leo Gomez also connected as Chicago handed San Diego its 16th loss in 18 games.

Sosa nearly became only the 13th player to homer into the second deck at Jack Murphy Stadium.



Phil Long/The Associated Press

Indians' Omar Vizquel leaping over Boston's John Valentin to start a double play.

# Bulls Sign Jackson Till '97

### *Attention Now Turns to Jordan and Rodman*

By Clifton Brown
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Taking the first step toward keeping their championship team intact, the Chicago Bulls and Phil Jackson reached agreement on a one-year contract and ended a strained and lengthy process that had threatened Jackson's future in Chicago.

According to individuals close to the negotiations, the base salary is worth around $2.25 million, with incentives that could raise the total package to $2.7 million. Jackson earned $900,000 this season, when he coached the Bulls to their fourth National Basketball Association title in the last six years.

Despite his success this season, Jackson became frustrated that negotiations with the Bulls had been at an impasse for more than a year. If a settlement had not been reached this week, Jackson said he would have considered taking a year off from coaching.

However, his return sets the stage for Chicago's other major off-season business. Michael Jordan and Dennis Rodman will be free agents next month, and both players insisted that they only want to play for Jackson. With the coach signed, the Bulls have to feel more confident about keeping their nucleus and defending the title that they won last week.

"We all know the length of time it took, but sometimes you have to take a step back from negotiations and consider the goal," said Todd Musburger, Jackson's agent. "It worked out well for both sides. Phil's goal was to return as coach of the Bulls for another season. I guess you could say I was concerned right up to the point of agreement, but I think both sides are comfortable with this deal."

> **'Phil's goal was to return as coach of the Bulls for another season.'**

The one-year deal will raise more questions about Jackson's long-term future. Jackson, 50, has coached the Bulls for seven seasons, but he is not sure how much longer he wants to coach.

As negotiations continued, both sides realized that a one-year deal was the best way to reach an agreement. If Jackson wants to explore other opportunities after next season, he will be free to look. He will also have more leverage next season for a pay increase if the Bulls win another title.

Wednesday night, Musburger and Jackson met with Jerry Reinsdorf, the Bulls' owner and chairman, and Jerry Krause, the team's vice president of basketball operations. Significant progress was made, but Musburger said he was not certain a deal would be reached until Thursday.

According to Musburger, the $3 million contract that John Calipari signed with the New Jersey Nets to be their coach and vice president of basketball operations did not significantly influence Jackson's negotiations with the Bulls.

But Jackson certainly felt underpaid this season at $900,000, while Pat Riley was making $3 million as coach and part-owner of the Miami Heat. There has also been speculation that Jackson wants more say in personnel decisions, but Krause has enjoyed a successful tenure in that role.

Jackson is known as a player's coach because of his philosophical, laid-back style, and he blended the skills of diverse personalities.

The results were spectacular. Chicago enjoyed the best regular season in NBA history, finishing 72-10, and Jackson was awarded coach of the year honors. The Bulls followed with a 15-3 post-season, winning the title by defeating the Seattle SuperSonics in six games in the finals after eliminating Miami, the Knicks and Orlando.

# Tribe Downs Bosox Yet Again

*The Associated Press*

Against the Boston Red Sox, everything works for the Cleveland Indians.

Kenny Lofton dropped a bloop single into center field in the ninth inning Thursday night in Cleveland, scoring pinch-runner Jeromy Burnitz from third as the Indians defeated the Red Sox for the 13th straight time, 5-4.

Typically, the Indians used the long ball to get back into the game. Trailing 4-3 in the eighth, Jim Thome hit a game-tying homer off Roger Clemens. Then in the ninth, the Indians used a little finesse to win their fifth game this season in their final at-bat.

"It's nice to be able to win a game like that," Cleveland's manager, Mike Hargrove, said.

Tony Pena opened the ninth with a bloop double down the right-field line, and pinch-runner Burnitz moved to third on Omar Vizquel's sacrifice. Lofton then hit a floater to center off Mike Stanton that dropped in front of a diving Lee Tinsley.

"I can't even describe the feeling and the pain that I have," Boston manager Kevin Kennedy said after his team dropped to 0-10 against Cleveland this season.

**Orioles 3, Rangers 2** In Baltimore, Brady Anderson moved into a tie for the major-league lead with his 25th home run, and David Wells earned his first victory in a month.

Rafael Palmeiro also homered for the Orioles, who defeated Texas for only the second time in 10 games this season. Anderson and Palmeiro hit solo shots in the third inning to give Baltimore a 3-2 lead.

**Al Roundup**

Anderson's homer tied him with Cleveland's Albert Belle. He also made a key play defensively by throwing out the potential tying run at the plate in the eighth inning.

**Twins 7, Tigers 3** Cecil Fielder's first Tiger Stadium homer in a month and a half wasn't enough to prevent Detroit from losing its fifth straight game.

**Mariners 8, White Sox 5** Paul Sorrento and Joey Cora drove in two runs apiece and Seattle, playing without Ken Griffey Jr. for only the second time this season, handed Chicago its sixth straight loss.

Sorrento had three hits, including his 12th homer, and Cora had three hits for the visiting Mariners.

**Angels 10, Brewers 3** Randy Velarde and Don Slaught drove in three runs as California won at Milwaukee for its 11th victory in 12 games.

**Blue Jays 1, Athletics 0** Pat Hentgen allowed two hits in eight innings, and Ed Sprague tripled home the game's only run as Toronto beat Oakland for its fourth straight victory.

Hentgen took a no-hitter into the sixth inning before Ernie Young led off with a double.

### ■ Belle Penalty: 2 Games

The American League president, Gene Budig, who earlier this week cut Albert Belle's suspension from five games to three, shortened it to two games Thursday in a deal with the players' association that avoids a court fight, The Associated Press reported from New York.

The Cleveland Indians outfielder agreed to miss Friday's day-night doubleheader against the New York Yankees and pay a $25,000 fine.

Belles is being punished for a forearm hit May 31 on the Milwaukee Brewers' second baseman, Fernando Vina.

# NFL Players Lose Suit in U.S. High Court

By Joan Biskupic and Dave Sell
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that the National Football League is shielded from antitrust liability when bargaining talks hit an impasse and owners force players to accept fixed salaries.

By an 8-to-1 vote on Thursday, the court upheld a lower court judgment voiding a $30.3 million antitrust award won by NFL practice-squad players. The high court said that if the NFL or any multi-employer group bargains in bad faith, workers should complain to the National Labor Relations Board, not to federal judges who handle antitrust disputes.

"To permit antitrust liability here threatens to introduce instability and uncertainty into the collective bargaining process," Justice Stephen G. Breyer wrote, "for antitrust law often forbids or discourages the kinds of joint discussions and behavior that the collective bargaining process invites or requires."

Steven G. Bradbury, one of the lawyers who represented the players, said the decision would mostly hurt performers in the sports and entertainment industries, who traditionally have been able to bargain individual salaries on top of the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement.

Gregg H. Levy, who argued the NFL's case, contended that the ruling could help relations between labor and management because the threat of antitrust litigation had clouded labor-management negotiations.

But the NFL Players Association general counsel, Richard Berthelsen, said the decision "doesn't bode well for good, long-term labor relations." He said that unions dissatisfied with labor negotiations were now left with two choices: "One: strike, and nobody is happy with that — players, fans, owners, media — or two: decertify" as a union, which would allow individual players to sue the leagues on antitrust grounds.

The players' association did that in 1989. Subsequent lawsuits by individual players and groups of players — some with financial backing by the association — prompted NFL owners to negotiate the current collective bargaining agreement as settlement of those suits. The union has since recertified.

The union's executive director, Gene Upshaw — whose union members crossed picket lines in the past strike — added that striking is not a realistic alternative.

"I don't think that is a weapon in our sport because players' careers are so short and players lose money they never get back," Upshaw said. "Striking is not an alternative in this industry. The only alternative is to decertify."

A lawyer involved in sports labor-management relations said officials of the National Basketball Association were waiting and hoping for this decision and might soon begin talking about a lockout of players, if the reconfigured players' union didn't sign a much-debated outline for a new collective bargaining agreement.

Jeff Kessler, a lawyer who has worked with the football players union and now works with the basketball players union, said he did not think the court's decision would affect the NBA now.

"Unless the union decides to decertify, it can't assert antitrust rights," Kessler said. Kessler said he had not been informed by NBA lawyers that a lockout was coming but added that he thought the NBA would lose in court if it did so, based on labor law, not antitrust law.

The case of Brown v. Pro Football, which had been closely watched by all of business, began in 1989 when a group of practice-squad players for the Redskins and other teams were forced to take fixed salaries of $1,000 a week. Team owners imposed the salaries after they failed to agree with the players union on salaries — the union had wanted individual squad members to be able to negotiate their own terms — and the owners declared a collective bargaining impasse.

The players, who said they should have earned an average of $5,000 a week, sued the NFL and its member clubs, alleging that they violated the Sherman Antitrust Act by combining to enforce the fixed salaries. The owners countered that a court-created exemption from antitrust liability for collective bargaining continues after a contract has expired and talks break down.

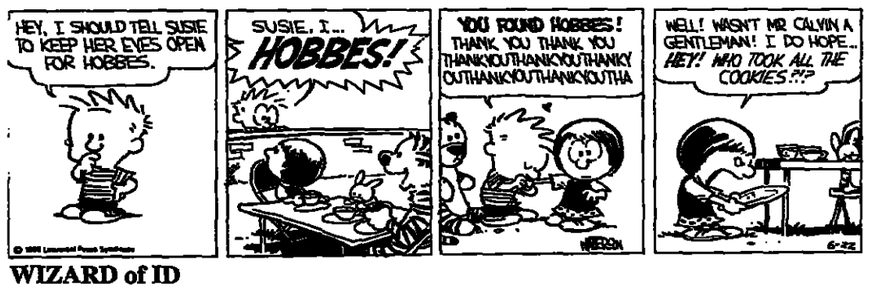
A federal district court ruled for the players, saying the fixed salary was an unreasonable restraint on competition, and a jury awarded the players $30.3 million. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, saying the antitrust exemption extended beyond the impasse over negotiations.

Affirming that decision, the high court emphasized that past cases have allowed an antitrust exemption in labor law "to make the collective bargaining process work." It rejected arguments that football players, who bargain both collectively and individually, may be in a special circumstance.

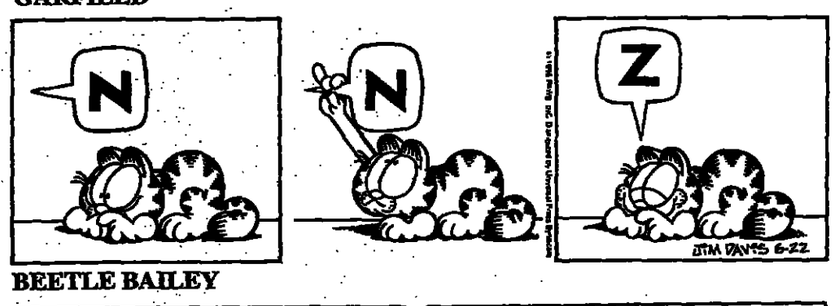
**DENNIS THE MENACE**

**PEANUTS**

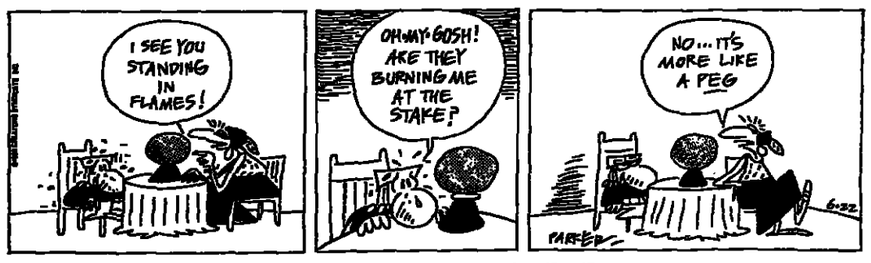
**CALVIN AND HOBBES**




**GARFIELD**




**WIZARD of ID**




**JUMBLE**

"That scrambled word game" by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYSAC
SUROE
INGOHM
LAPRIL

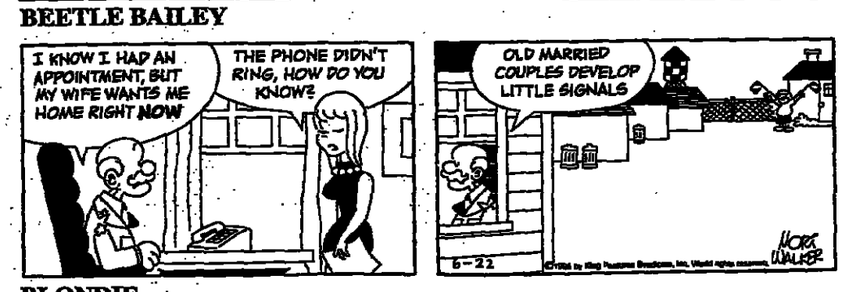
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOWNY BLOOD FROTHY QUORUM
Answer: A procrastinator's favorite day — TOMORROW

**BEETLE BAILEY**




**THE FAR SIDE**

"Hey! That's mild! And you said you were all empty, you stinkin' liar!"

**DOONESBURY**

**BLONDIE**

**To our readers in Vienna and Salzburg**

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office on the day of publication.
Just call our Vienna office at 891 36 3830 or fax: 891 36 3840.

## DAVE BARRY

# *Official Olympic Grammar*

MIAMI — It's time once again for Ask Mister Language Person, the column in which we answer common reader questions that we make up concerning how to use big words irregardless of what they may or may not technically mean per se.

Today we are proud to announce that Ask Mister Language Person has been named the Official Grammar Column of the 1996 Summer Olympics. In that capacity we will be testing the athletes' urine at random for split infinitives and traces of illegal gerunds.

**Q. What about dangling participles?**

A. You are always going to get a certain amount of that with healthy young people.

**Q. Please explain the correct grammatical usage of the phrase "should of."**

A. Grammatically, "should of" is a predatory admonition; as such, it is always used as part of a herpetological phrase.

EXAMPLE: "Maurice never should of took no snake to no funeral."

**Q. What about the phrase "all things being equal"?**

A. This phrase is used to add objectivity and fairness to a given statement. WRONG: O.J. is a scum toad. RIGHT: All things being equal, O.J. is a scum toad.

**Q. What is the difference between an "effort" and a "concerted effort"?**

A. An "effort" is just a normal effort; whereas a "concerted effort" involves a woman named Marge.

EXAMPLE: "After Marge set fire to his recliner, Phil started making a concerted effort to not get earwax on the remote control."

**Q. Speaking of traditional songs, please explain the lyrics of the popular favorite "This Old Man."**

A. These lyrics concern an old man who plays knick-knack on various things belonging to the singer, starting with the singer's thumb, then moving to the singer's shoe, knee, door, hive, etc.

**Q. The old man plays knick-knack on the singer's HIVE?**

A. Yes.

**Q. Why don't the authorities stop him?**

A. Because he is Strom Thurmond.

**Q. Please define the word "ire."**

A. "Ire" is a corpuscular refraction that is used primarily by cowboys in conjunction with the word "Bud'n."

EXAMPLE: "Bud'n I're fixin' to mosey to the corral and apply unguents to our hives."

**Q. What is a "diphthong"?**

A. The Merriam Webster Dictionary defines "diphthong" as "a word that is used to form a good name for a rock band; e.g. 'Earl Piedmont and the Diphthongs.'"

**Q. Do you think that when Merriam Webster was a child, he got teased a lot about being named "Merriam"?**

A. To this day he wets his bed.

**Q. Have we reached the part of Ask Mister Language Person where you present examples of high-quality language usage sent in by alert readers?**

A. Yes we have. Here they are:

• Richard Gordon sent in a photograph of an extremely helpful Kentucky highway sign that states: WHEN BRIDGE OVERFLOWS HIGH WATER EXISTS.

• Becky Herzog sent in an article from the Dec. 18, 1995, Cincinnati Post concerning a Cincinnati Bengals player named Lee Johnson, who was moved by the outpouring of support shown by Cleveland Browns fans for their team. The headline is: BROWNS FANS TOUCH BENGALS' JOHNSON.

• Shirley Farnsworth sent in an article from the March 6, 1994, Memphis Commercial Appeal in which actress Gillian Anderson is quoted as saying that she feared she might lose her role on "The X Files" because the producers "wanted somebody leggier and somebody with more breasts."

**Q. How many breasts did they have in mind?**

A. They probably wanted to match the standard set by the hugely popular "Baywatch" series, wherein Pamela Anderson Lee alone has at least seven.

Got a question for Mister Language Person? He is not available.

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# 'Gone Again': Patti Smith Comes Back

By Jon Pareles
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — *People like to tell Patti Smith that* she changed their lives. "It happens almost every day," says the woman who might be called the godmother of punk, chatting over caffe latte at Café Mona Lisa on Bleecker Street in Greenwich Village. A woman at the next table overhears and smiles. "I'm one of them," she says shyly.

Smith, 49, is just a little bit grayer than she was when she started performing in the early 1970s at CBGB, the club on the Bowery that was a cradle of punk rock. With burning eyes and an unbridled, incantatory voice, she blazed a path through New York rock, singing and howling, improvising free-form poetry and distilling lyrics into anthems: "Outside of society / That's where I wanna be."

At a show at Max's Kansas City in the late 1970s, she walked from the stage onto the cabaret tables, kicking drinks into the laps of startled record-company executives. "I might do that again," she says. "But now, I'd clean up after myself."

Smith claimed the visionary, shamanistic role that male rockers had sought in the 1960s, earning it with performances that were volatile and heartfelt. She sang about freedom and sex, rapture and rebellion and God. Current rockers like Courtney Love, P.J. Harvey and Alanis Morissette owe her no small debt.

Yet Smith now says that her ambitions were modest. "I never wanted to be a rock musician," she says. "I couldn't play anything. I never really wrote songs very much and I didn't perceive that I had any specific abilities. I really considered that our group's worth would be opening doors and reminding people of the rawer roots of rock and roll. I felt like I was the person who stuck the finger in the dike until somebody would come."

*With Bruce Springsteen, Smith wrote a 1978 hit* single, "Because the Night." Then, a year later, she withdrew. She married the guitarist Fred (Sonic) Smith, moved to Detroit, his hometown, and started to raise a family (her sons are now 9 and 14). The couple collaborated on an album, "Dream of Life," in 1988. They were working on new songs when Fred Smith died of heart failure in 1994.

This week, Smith released "Gone Again," an album of waltzes, elegies and meditations on death and transfiguration. She was performing at sold-old shows in New York this weekend.

And W.W. Norton has just published "The Coral Sea," a book of prose poems that Smith wrote after the death of her longtime friend, the photographer Robert Mapplethorpe, who died in 1989.

Smith is still rail thin and small boned, with an *intense, thoughtful gaze rendered eerie by a wan*dering left eye. Her nubby gray shirt looks vaguely penitential. The Café Mona Lisa is one of her favorite

Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times
**Smith's new album is haunted by mortality.**

hangouts, she says, partly because it's across the street from Matt Umanov's venerable guitar store, her "second home" in New York. And partly, she adds, "because they play a lot of opera here."

"I love opera," she says. "That's the only singing ambitions I ever had. I dreamed about being an opera singer. Of course, I was such a skinny little thing and had no voice, no chest — no future in opera."

Her future lay in music that had just as much emotion, but fewer technical hurdles: rock. As the 1970s began, she was known as a poet and off-off-Broadway actress, part of the downtown arts underground. She collaborated with Sam Shepard on a play about dueling rock musicians, "Cowboy Mouth." At a poetry reading in 1971, she performed three pieces backed by Lenny Kaye on guitar, and gradually assembled a band. In 1974, she released one of the earliest punk-rock singles, financed by Mapplethorpe; one side was the garage-rock anthem "Hey Joe"; the other was her ferocious poem about working on an assembly line, called "Piss Factory."

Although Smith often combines songwriting and poetry, she still sees the two as separate realms. "Poetry is for me a real in-depth struggle," she says. "A lot of it is encoded, and it's almost like creating a new language. To me, a song should be the opposite. It should be so simple and clean and clear that the music is the code."

By the mid-1970s, punk rock was stirring at CBGB, with bands like Television and the Ramones as well as the Patti Smith Group. And with four albums in five years, from 1975 to 1979, Smith made her way from clubs to stadiums. The Patti Smith Group's last concert took place before 70,000 people in Florence. Then, in the fall of 1979, she dissolved the band.

"Basically, I had fallen in love with Fred and I didn't like being parted from him," Smith says. "I also felt that as a band we had accomplished our mission."

Smith spent the 1980s living in Detroit with her family. "I did all the usual things, laundry and tending to children," she says. "But I also did a lot of studying, which I have always really loved. I'm completely happy just immersing myself in something. I studied 16th-century Japanese literature, I studied painting again. And I wrote diligently through the 1980s, novels. There are about five books that I haven't published yet."

Before her husband's death, he had been urging Smith to make a full-fledged rock album. He also started teaching her guitar chords. "I practiced really hard and learned to write these little songs," she says. "But I never learned to play anything but waltz time." As a result, "Gone Again" is full of waltzes, gentle ones and harsh ones, though Fred Smith collaborated on two rockers.

The album is haunted by mortality. A month after her husband died, Smith's brother Todd had a fatal heart attack. And by the time she was recording the album in 1995, rock had also seen the deaths of Kurt Cobain and Jerry Garcia.

Smith had drawn thousands of fans to a 1993 poetry reading in Central Park, and before his death, her brother had urged her to return to performing.

"When I did," she says, "I really thought I'd be more dignified, and a little more quiet. I thought that I had grown up a little, not totally, because artists never grow up. But I am surprised to find out that I can still be trouble."

Smith finishes her coffee and walks across the street to Matt Umanov's, looking down Bleecker Street. She plans to move back to the city.

"New York has always been good to me," she says. She decides to try a vintage guitar and starts strumming a new song, "Grateful" — inspired, she says, because someone teased her about her gray hair and she envisioned Jerry Garcia's silvery mane. She sings quietly, strumming basic rock chords, nothing fancy. "I'm a very benevolent songwriter," she says. "My songs aren't hard. Anyone can play them."

Vivegan Pinto/Reuters
**Luciano Pavarotti and Liza Minnelli sing a duet of "New York, New York."**

## PEOPLE

ROCK, pop and classical opera joined forces under the direction of **Luciano Pavarotti** to raise money for the children of Bosnia. **Liza Minnelli, Elton John** and **Eric Clapton** also performed in Modena, Italy, in the opera star's second "War Child" open-air charity concert. The U.S. pop star **Sheryl Crow**, who was originally trained as an opera singer, joined Pavarotti to sing a duet from **Mozart's** opera "Don Giovanni."

□

*The Pulitzer Prize-winning author* **Studs Terkel**, 84, has undergone quintuple bypass surgery after experiencing chest pains. He is expected to make a full recovery and plans to be back at his radio interview show, "The Studs Terkel Program," by mid-July, a spokesman said.

□

Track-and-field star **Carl Lewis** found out this week that the first lady is one of his biggest fans. He got a call from **Hillary Rodham Clinton**, congratulating him for qualifying for his fifth Olympics "I'm so proud to be an American. I am so honored, and I was pulling for you all the way," said Clinton, who watched Lewis qualify for the long jump.

□

**Jamie Tarses**, the 32-year-old programming chief credited with shaping NBC's prime-time supremacy, became the first woman president of a network division when she was named to head ABC Entertainment.

□

National Basketball Association superstar **Shaquille O'Neal** will portray the armor-plated comic-book crimefighter known as Steel in a movie scheduled to begin production this summer. He made his film debut in the box office flop "Blue Chips," and stars this summer in the family comedy "Kazaam."

□

**Demi Moore** has invited **Chase, Chandler, Monique** and **Summer** — four strippers from Scores strip club — to the New York premiere of her film "Striptease," in recognition of the tips and advice they gave her on how to disrobe in public.

□

Former Haitian President **Jean-Bertrand Aristide** and his wife of five months, **Mildred Trouillot**, are expecting their first child, and the 42-year-old former Roman Catholic priest is proud. "As a priest, I served people in the name of God. As president, I served the country with the constitution. As a future father, I will be happy to serve my family. I don't see any contradiction between those roles," he said.

□

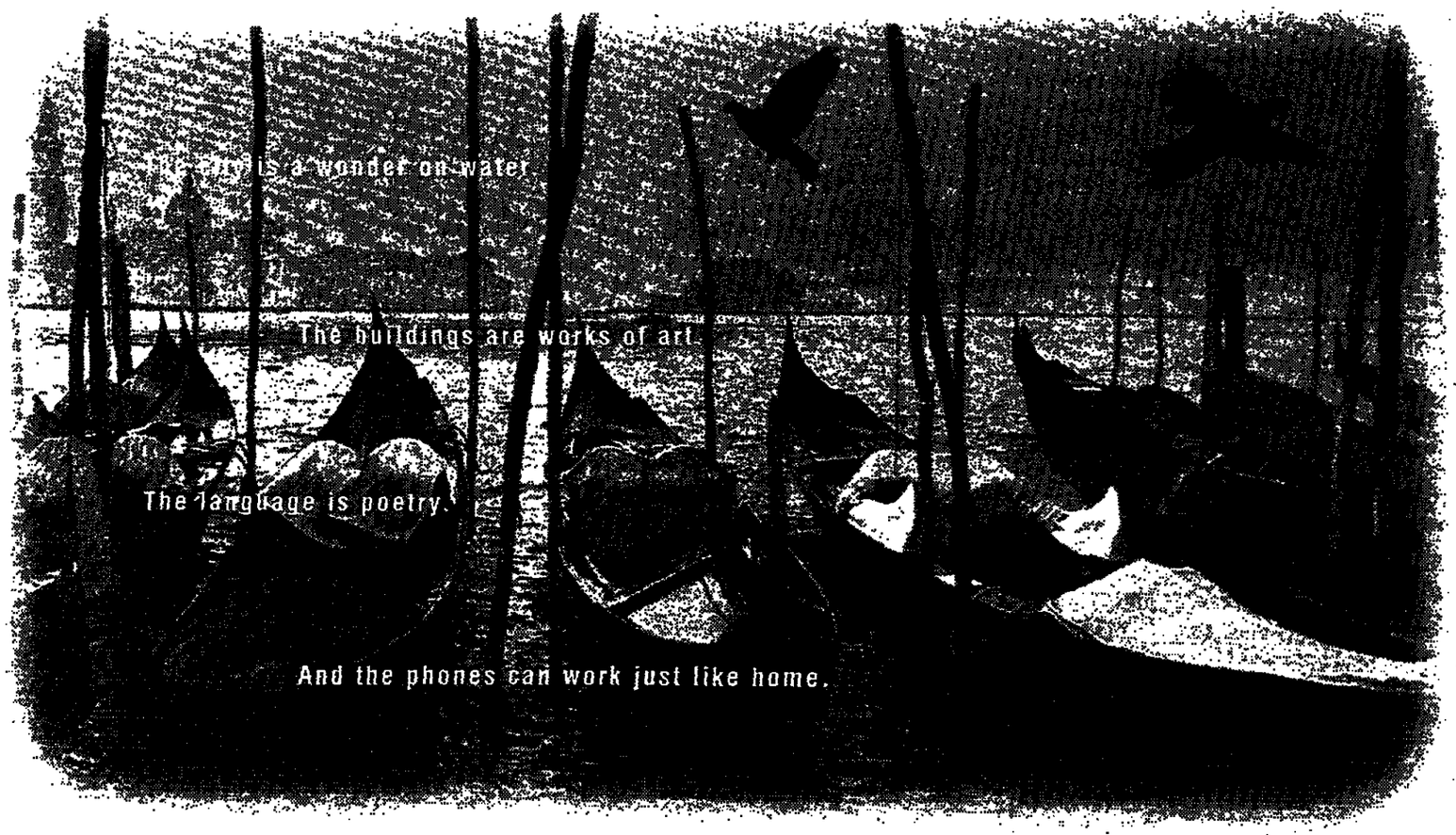
**Bob Weir**, the former **Grateful Dead** guitarist, says **Jerry Garcia** is still around, in spirit anyway. "I see Jerry out of the corner of my eye every time I perform," he said as he helped kick off a two-month tour of several bands. Thousands of tie-dyed Dead Heads flocked to the concert in Atlanta, which included Weir's band and another fronted by former Grateful Dead drummer **Mickey Hart**. It is the former band members' first tour together since the Aug. 9 death of Garcia, who was the Grateful Dead's lead guitarist.

□

**George Coles**, a Briton celebrating his 100th birthday, lived long enough to receive the traditional telegram of congratulations from Queen Elizabeth II, but died before he could enjoy a party later in the day. The former gardener vowed for years he wanted to live to 100 to receive the honor from the monarch, but after reading the telegram, he went for a siesta and died in his sleep.

□

**Kate Jackson**, 47, best known for her role on the 1970s TV series "Charlie's Angels," said she has adopted a 10-month-old boy named **Charles**. The actress said she was persuaded to adopt by comedian **Rosie O'Donnell**, a friend who has also adopted a child.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